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THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

The Civil Rights Bill Returned with Objections.

A Searching Analysis of Its Provisions.

Various Unconstitutional Features Pointed Out.

Specified Infractions of the Rights of States.

It Concentrates a Dangerous Amount of Federal Power.

It Overrides and Subjects State Judiciaries to Central Dictation.

It Enforces Negro Equality Both North and South.

It Creates Officers Whose Existence Depends Upon Differences with Local Authorities.

The Constitution Ample to Do All the Bill Proposes.

Copy of the Bill Vetoed with the Votes in Senate and House.

THE VETO.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate, (the body in which it originated,) with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as "blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African blood." Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship; it does not propose to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship, thus to be conferred in the several excepted ratios before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons, who are native born, already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, where eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States. Four million of them have just emerged from Slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are by Federal as well as by State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government from its origin to the present time seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must, of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily intrusts life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent, born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes so made citizens in every State and Territory in the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to have such full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties, common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law, in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States North, as well as South, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor KENT says, speaking of the blacks, that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where Slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States by law, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offence against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races; for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot under this bill enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races, in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of the rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints, as, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and, as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; and, as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations and naturalized persons in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally, to vote, in every State and territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress; for, as to them, the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, in the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offence; not a common crime committed against law, upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature. It is therefore assumed that under this section members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State Courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that Marshals and Sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State Judges in execution of their judgments could be brought before other tribunals and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State Court or Judge: If you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject-matter the said law is paramount; under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro; your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality. In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without invading the immunities of legislators, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty; without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintainance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect not only anomalous but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not insure to the several States the right of making laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restrictions in cases of conflict with the Constitution, or constitutional laws of the United States—the latter to be held as the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive cognizance of all crimes, and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all civil and criminal cases, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the Courts, or judicial tribunals of the State or locality when they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial, or privation of rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State. It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offence and the penalties provided in the second section, are intended for the State Judge, who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a Judge, not acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this Federal law. In other words, when a State Judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and Federal law, and bound according to his own judgment and responsibility to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State Judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress. It is clear that in States which deny to persons, whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill, any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the executive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows that if in any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of a State—murder, arson, rape or any other crime—all protection and punishment through the Courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal Courts. How is the criminal to be tried if the offence is provided for and punished by Federal law? That law, and not the State law, is to govern. It is only when the offence does not happen to be within the purview of Federal law that the Federal Courts are to try and punish him under any other law. Then resort is to be had to the common law, as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens and for the punishment of all persons who violated its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section. The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States, "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects." Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined; and the act of September 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial Courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers, that are not by the Constitution within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce by appropriate legislation the article declaring that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists, within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be any attempts to revive it by the people of any State. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories to appoint without limitation Commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of *quasi* judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers the Commissioners so to be selected by the Court, to appoint in writing one or more suitable persons from time to time, to execute warrants and other processes desirable by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged." This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the Commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws are believed to be adequate for any emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each Commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be recovered from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however beneficial, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States Courts, which set only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and District-Attorney, and necessarily with the clerk (although he is not mentioned) to any part of the District, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain upon the order of the President for the time time therein designated.

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me, the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence; but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy, through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate. In all our history, in all our experience as people living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill, has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States; with relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State; an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government, which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States, therein designated, were, and thenceforward should be, free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully cooperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1866.

The Civil Rights Bill as Adopted by Congress and Submitted to the President—The Vote Upon the Bill in each House.

We give, for the more complete enlightenment of our readers, the text of the bill as adopted by Congress and submitted to the President, together with the vote in each House:

SECTION 1. That all persons in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of Slavery or involuntary service, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; aud shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains, and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the Courts of judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person for any cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the State wherein the Court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern the said Courts in the trial and disposition of such causes, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy-marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with power of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial Courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence, and, with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States from time to time to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

SEC. 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this Act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed, and should any Marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or a *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits Slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized, as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice of knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper Court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 8. That the District-Attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice, within the proper district or county, as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District-Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 33, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton, Van Winkle—12.

[Yeas, all Union; nays, all Democrats except Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Norton, of Minnesota, and Van Winkle, of West Virginia.]

NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Cresswell, of Maryland; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Harris, of New-York; Johnson, of Maryland, and Wright, of New-Jersey. [Three Unionists and two Democrats.]

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 111, nays 38, not voting 34; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, James H. Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Sidney Clarke, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Abner C. Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Asahel W. Hubbard, Chester D. Hubbard, Demas Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Laflin, George V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Alexander H. Rice, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, VanAernam, Burt Van Horn, Ward, Warner, Elihu B. Washburne, William B. Washburn, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, James F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—111.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Bingham, Boyer, Brooks, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Aaron Harding, Harris, Hogan, Edwin N. Hubbell, Jones, Kerr, Latham, Leblond, Marshall, McCullough, Nicholson, Phelps, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. H. Randall, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Winfield—38.

[Yeas, all Unionists; nays, all Democrats, except Bingham of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia, Phelps of Maryland, Randall of Kentucky, Rousseau of Kentucky, and Smith of Kentucky.]

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Delos R. Ashley, Barker, Benjamin, Brandegee, Chanler, Reader W. Clarke, Culver, Defrees, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Finck, Griswold, Hale, Henderson, Hotchkiss, James R. Hubbell, James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Kasson, McIndoe, McKee, Niblack, Noell, Patterson, Pomeroy, Raymond, John H. Rice, Rollins, Stillwell, Strouse, Robert T. Van Horn, Henry D. Washburne, Wright—34.

[All Unionists except Chanler of New-York, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Finck of Ohio, J. M. Humphrey of New-York, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Niblack of Maryland, Strouse of Pennsylvania, and Wright of New-Jersey—26 Union and 8 Democratic absentees.]

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Scovill, President of the Senate, Corrects the Error of Mr. Stockton as to his (Scovill's) Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, March 27.

The rejection of Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON has set the Legislature busily at work preparing to fill the vacancy. This will protract the session beyond the expected day of adjournment. The name of A. G. CATTELL, of Camden, is whispered among the members as likely to be appointed.

The bill to authorize the Governor to appoint Water Commissioners was warmly debated, and passed.

Mr. SCOVILL, President of the Senate, (Mr. REEVES in the chair,) rose to a question of privilege. The Senator from New-Jersey, in the debate of yesterday, in the United States Senate, said that "in the Senate of New-Jersey, when it assembled in the early part of the Winter, there were twenty-one Senators, eleven Republicans and ten Democrats. At the opening of the session a Republican Senator voted for himself for the office of President of the Senate, which he has held since. No question was ever raised as to his right to do so."

The Senator has mistaken the facts, and is unintentionally in error. But I should make no reference to this matter now, were it not that some of my own constituents are also mistaken in this regard. There are eleven Republican Senators and ten Democrats in the New-Jersey Senate, but the President of the Senate did not vote for himself. The Senator from Monmouth, Mr. LITTLE, (Democrat,) cast his vote for Mr. SCOVILL, (Republican,) who then voted for Mr. LITTLE, which was in accordance with parliamentary usage.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Connecticut Ashore.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, March 27.

The steamer *Connecticut* ran high and dry on the coal bed, in the vicinity of Bristol, last night. She will probably be got off this morning.

The water in the Hudson was lower yesterday than has been known before for a number of years.

Wreck of an English Schooner.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 27.

Capt. WEBSTER, of the Revenue steamer *Mahoning*, reports on the 25th inst., having seen a wreck on Glover's Rock, off Cape Small Point, which was evidently an English schooner, lumber laden. The crew had saved themselves and built a shelter.

Wreck of the Schooner Lizzie Lawson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 27.

The schooner *Lizzie Lawson*, from New-York for Charleston, S. C., sunk on Chincoteague Shoals on Sunday morning, and went to pieces. One seaman was drowned.

The steamer *Patapsco*, of Baltimore, for New-York, was put into Norfolk leaking.

Arrest of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 27.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, who left Maryland at the outbreak of the rebellion and subsequently returned during the invasion of the State as a General, commanding a rebel brigade, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal BONIFANT, on a warrant issued on an indictment for treason, found by the Grand Jury in August last.

A motion was made before Judge GILES for the discharge of the prisoner, on the grounds that his parole exempted him from civil prosecution. Judge GILES refused to entertain the motion, and held JOHNSON to bail for his appearance in the sum of $10,000.

Election at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Tuesday, March 27.

The Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 435.

The Election in Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, March 27.

The Union majority in Binghamton this day is 457.

Reprieve.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Tuesday, March 27.

WILLIAM GRADY, sentenced to be hung March 28, has been reprieved to April 11, by the Governor.

RECONSTRUCTION EVIDENCE.

Another Long Report from the Committee of Fifteen.

Testimony in Relation to Virginia and the Carolinas.

Elaborate Examination of General Robert E. Lee.

Full Statement of His Opinion on Southern Feeling.

He Denies All Knowledge of Ill-Treatment of Federal Prisoners.

He was Always Anxious and Labored for Early Exchanges.

Non-Committal Opinions on the Tone and Temper of the Southern Leaders.

He Has Always Thought that Virginia Should Get Rid of Her Negroes.

Important Evidence of Hon. John Minor Botts.

Testimony of Judge Underwood, Maj.-Gen. Terry, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27.

The testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee in regard to Virginia and the two Carolinas was to-day reported in the House by Mr. CONKLING, and ordered to be printed. The delay in reporting it was caused by the absence of Senator HOWARD, before whom all of it was taken. There were more than sixty witnesses examined by Senator HOWARD in relation to the condition of affairs in the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Some few witnesses were examined by him in relation to other Southern States, but their testimony was reported with that of the States to which it applied.

Among the more important of the witnesses examined in relation to Virginia were Judge UNDERWOOD, who has been elected United States Senator from that State, but has not been admitted to a seat; Mr. LEWIS MCKENZIE, in the same position in regard to the House of Representatives; Gen. TURNER, commanding the post at Richmond; Major-Gen. TERRY, in command of the Department, and Col. ORLANDO BROWN, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, stationed at Richmond; half a dozen Virginia loyalists, including JOHN MINOR BOTTS; CHARLES D. GRAY, of Augusta County; JOHN F. LEWIS, of Rockingham County, and his brother CHARLES H. LEWIS, the late Secretary of the Commonwealth; Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, of the rebel army, and Brig.-Gen. M. D. CORSE, of the same; five members of the Virginia Legislature, namely: JOHN B. BALDWIN, Speaker of the House of Delegates; WM. F. JAYNES, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and R. R. GRATTAN, with DALE CARTER and E. F. KEEN, members of the State Senate—the latter formerly a Colonel in the rebel army; Rev. Dr. MCMURDY, Rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.; Rev. JAMES W. KINMOUTH, of Fredericksburgh; seven colored men, including a minister, a doctor, and a dentist who is also a Baptist missionary, were examined. The witness whose testimony will be, perhaps, most eagerly sought for, was Gen. LEE. It is telegraphed in full. He represents that nothing like a sentiment of hostility to the United States Government exists in Virginia; that there are no combinations or conspiracies having that end in view; that the people, though disappointed and saddened by the result of the war, accept that result submissively, and are only looking now to their material interests, and that the surest and speediest means of reconciling the people to the Government and making them its cordial supporters is to extend to them equal political rights with the people of the other States. As to the negroes he expressed the belief which he says he has always entertained, that the State would be much better without them, and he repudiates the idea that cruelties were purposely inflicted on Federal prisoners of war.

The testimony of the members of the Virginia Legislature, gentlemen who had come as a delegation to President JOHNSON, was equally important and interesting. They concur in opinion as to the complete absence of any feeling looking to a renewal of the contest with the Government. The question of coercion, they say, was settled by the sword, and the people are content to abide by the decision and to live henceforth faithful citizens of the Republic. They represent the feeling of the people at large and of themselves, as unalterably opposed to the idea of extending political rights to negroes, while as to civil rights, the Legislature were engaged in removing most, if not all, the obnoxious discriminations in law between whites and blacks. On the test question of the course which Virginians would take in case of a war between the United States and any foreign power, which might afford the South a promise of establishing their independence, their testimony was decidedly on the side of loyalty. On the other hand, the United States officers, Gens. TERRY and TURNER and Col. BROWN, and most if not all of the unqualified Union men, concur in representing the sentiment of the people of Virginia in relation to the Government as unimproved, and as rather having become embittered since LEE's surrender. They say at that time the people were humble, sick of war, longing for peace on any terms, and ready to accept gratefully the pardon of the government, and submit to any conditions that might be made, while now they are arrogant, exacting and intolerant. Most of the witnesses of that class express the decided opinion that the withdrawal of the Federal troops and of the Freedmen's Bureau would be followed by an unrelenting proscription of white Unionists and the proscription and remission to slavery of the colored people. The change of feeling is very generally ascribed by these witnesses to the President's liberal policy. In regard to the Federal debt, the people of Virginia are represented as in favor of its repudiation, or at least of combining with it the Confederate debt. The witnesses who have been connected with the Confederacy, however, deny this, and represent the people as willing to pay their share of the Federal debt by taxation. On this subject Gen. LEE's opinion is that they are willing to pay both, and are opposed to a repudiation of either.

Outside of these matters of general inquiry, there is one historical episode connected with the secession of Virginia and the outbreak of the rebellion, on which the testimony of three witnesses was taken. This was a conference sought for and held by Mr. LINCOLN with a member of the Virginia Secession Convention, delegated by the Union members of that body, Mr. JOHN F. BALDWIN, prior to the opening of the rebel batteries on Fort Sumter. The first statement on the subject came from Mr. JOHN F. LEWIS, an uncompromising Union man all through the war, and who had been himself a member of the Virginia Convention. He testified that on the evening of the 16th of April, 1861, he visited JOHN MINOR BOTTS in Richmond, and learned from him that Mr. LINCOLN had informed him that he had had an interview with JOHN P. BALDWIN.

Judge SUMMERS, for whom a special messenger had been sent, not having been able to go to Washington, the Union members having delegated Mr. BALDWIN, and had made a proposition that if the Virginia Convention would adjourn *sine die*, without passing an ordinance of secession, he, Mr. LINCOLN, would take the responsibility of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter. Col. BALDWIN refused to accede to the proposition, and did not communicate it to the Convention. Next morning, after hearing this statement, Mr. LEWIS prevailed on Mr. BALDWIN to accompany him to the house of Mr. BOTTS, who repeated the statement made to him by Mr. LINCOLN, and asked him how in the name of God he could take the responsibility of withdrawing the knowledge of such an interview from the Convention. Mr. BALDWIN looked at his watch and replied that it was then near the hour for the meeting of the Convention; that he had to be there, and that he would see him (BOTTS) again.

The narrative of the same transaction given by Mr. BALDWIN is this:

After relating the circumstances of a special messenger being sent to Richmond by Mr. SEWARD, with a request that Judge SUMMERS or some other leading member should come to Washington to have a conference with Mr. LINCOLN; of his (Mr. BALDWIN's) being sent and accompanying the member to Washington the same night; of his being introduced next morning by Mr. SEWARD to Mr. LINCOLN; of Mr. LINCOLN taking him into a private bed-room that they might be the more free from interruption. He gave a narration of the conversation which was opened by Mr. LINCOLN remarking: "Mr. BALDWIN, I am afraid you have come too late."

"To late! for what?"

"I am afraid you have come too late," said he; "I wish you could have been here three or four days ago."

"Why?" replied Mr. BALDWIN. "Allow me to say, Mr. President, that I do not understand your remarks. You sent a special messenger to Richmond, who arrived there yesterday. I returned with him by the shortest and most expeditious mode of travel known."

"Why do you not adjourn the Virginia Convention," said Mr. LINCOLN.

"Adjourn it! How? Do you mean *sine die*?"

"Yes; *sine die*. It is a standing menace to me, which embarrasses me very much."

"I am very much surprised," said Mr. BALDWIN, "to hear you express that opinion. The Virginia Convention is in the hands of Union men. We have in it a clear and controlling majority; we are controlling it for conservative results. We can do it with perfect certainty if you will uphold our hands by a conservative policy here. If we were to adjourn *sine die*, leaving these questions unsettled, it would place the Union men of Virginia in the attitude of confessing an inability to meet the occasion. The result would be that another convention would be called which would be under the exclusive control of Secessionists, and an ordinance of secession would be passed in less than six weeks. Our true policy is to hold the position that we have, and for you to uphold our hands by a conservative, conciliatory national course. The Union men of Virginia would not be willing to adjourn that Convention until we either effect some settlement of this matter, or ascertain that it cannot be done."

Mr. BALDWIN then went on to sketch out a plan of policy which he thought the President would pursue, embracing a conciliatory and assuring proclamation, a call for a great National Convention, and the withdrawal of the forces from Forts Sumter and Pickens. This was about the substance of the interview; Mr. LINCOLN giving to Mr. BALDWIN no pledge and no promise, and making no offer of any sort.

Mr. BALDWIN visited Mr. SEWARD the same afternoon, and found him extremely earnest in the desire to settle the matter, and, apparently, shrinking from the idea of a clash of arms. Mr. BALDWIN went on to Richmond, and reported to the gentlemen who had sent him.

Further on in his testimony he added that he understood Mr. LINCOLN had given a somewhat different version of the interview, representing that he had offered, if the convention would adjourn *sine die*, to withdraw the troops from Sumter and Pickens. I am as clear, said Mr. BALDWIN, in my recollection, as it is possible to be, that he made no such suggestion, as I understood it, and said nothing from which I could infer it.

Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS gave his version of the interview, as it was related to him by Mr. LINCOLN. He says that on Sunday afternoon, April 7, 1861, being then in Washington, he received a note from Mr. LINCOLN, saying that he would be glad to see him during the evening, and that he went the same evening to the White House and remained in conversation with Mr. LINCOLN from 7 o'clock until 11 o'clock, during which time Mr. LINCOLN related the particulars of the visit of Mr. BALDWIN, substantially as follows:

"Oh! Mr. BALDWIN," said Mr. LINCOLN, "why did you not come sooner? I have been waiting and expecting some of the gentlemen of the Convention to come to me for more than a week past. I had a most important proposition to make to you, and I am afraid you have come too late. However, I will make the proposition now. We have in Fort Sumter, with Major ANDERSON, about eighty men, and I learn from Major ANDERSON that his provisions are nearly exhausted. I have not only written to Gov. PICKENS, but I have sent a special messenger to him to say that if he will allow Major ANDERSON to obtain his marketing at the Charleston market, or will have it sent to him, I will make no effort to provision the fort; but that if he does not do that, I will not permit these people to starve, and shall send a vessel laden with bread, and that if he fires upon that vessel, he will fire upon an unarmed vessel. But I shall at the same time send a fleet along with her, with instructions not to enter the harbor of Charleston unless that vessel is fired into; and if she is, then the fleet is to enter the harbor and protect her. Now, Mr. BALDWIN, that fleet is lying in the harbor of New-York, and will sail this afternoon at 5 o'clock; and, although I fear it is almost too late, yet I will submit the proposition which I intended when I sent for Mr. SUMMERS. Your Convention in Richmond has been sitting nearly two months, and all that they have done has been to shake the rod over my head. You have recently taken a vote in the Virginia Convention on the right of secession, which was rejected by ninety to forty-five—a majority of two-thirds—showing the strength of the Union Party in that Convention. If you will go back to Richmond and get that Union majority to adjourn and go home without passing the Ordinance of Secession—so anxious am I for the preservation of the peace of this country, and to save Virginia and the other Border States from going out—that I will take the responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter and take the chance of negotiating with the Cotton States which have already gone out."

"Well, Mr. LINCOLN," inquired Mr. BOTTS, "how did Mr. BALDWIN receive that proposition?"

"Sir," said Mr. LINCOLN, raising up his hands, "he would not listen to it for a moment; he hardly treated me with civility. He asked me what I meant by an adjournment. Did I mean an adjournment *sine die*? Why of course, Mr. BALDWIN, said I, I mean an adjournment *sine die*. I do not mean to assume such a responsibility as that of surrendering that fort to the people of Charleston upon your adjournment, and then for you to return in a week or ten days and pass your ordinance of secession after I have given up the fort."

Mr. BOTTS was very much incensed, as he says, that Mr. BALDWIN should have rejected the proposition and asked Mr. LINCOLN to authorize him to make it to the Union men of the Convention, assuring him that they would adopt it willingly and cheerfully. To which Mr. LINCOLN replied: "Oh! it is too late; the fleet has sailed and I have no means of communicating with it."

Mr. BOTTS then asked permission to mention the circumstance for Mr. LINCOLN's own benefit; but Mr. LINCOLN said: "Well, not just now BOTTS; after a while you may."

Mr. BOTTS' inference was that Mr. LINCOLN was assuming a responsibility which would at that day have been extremely distasteful to those who had elevated him to the Presidency; but he thought it due now to history and to the character of Mr. LINCOLN to make it known.

Mr. BOTTS was here asked:

Q.—Are you perfectly sure, according to your best recollection, that Mr. LINCOLN told you that he had made that proposition to Mr. BALDWIN to evacuate Fort Sumter?

A.—I know it as well as I know you are standing before me, and that I am answering your question.

Mr. BOTTS relates that some weeks afterward he returned to Richmond and mentioned one evening to Mr. JAMES F. LEWIS, a Union member of the Convention, a conversation he had had with Mr. LINCOLN, and that next morning Mr. LEWIS and Mr. BALDWIN drove to his house and had an interview with him, which he narrates as follows:

Mr. BALDWIN said: "Mr. BOTTS, is it true that Mr. LINCOLN did propose to you that if the Convention would adjourn and go home without passing the Ordinance of Secession, he would evacuate Fort Sumter?"

"Yes," said Mr. BALDWIN, "he did."

"My God! Mr. BALDWIN," said Mr. BOTTS, "why did you reject such a proposition as that?"

The only answer that Mr. BALDWIN made was by taking out his watch and saying: "It only wanted twenty minutes of the hour of meeting of the Convention, when a most important vote is to be taken (meaning the vote on the Ordinance of Secession.) I am obliged to be there punctually at the hour, and I have not time to make the explanation I desire; but I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to make a full explanation of the whole of it."

From that day to this Mr. BOTTS says he never laid his eyes on Mr. BALDWIN, nor heard any explanation from him, nor had directly any communication with him; but he had been informed that Mr. BALDWIN gets very much excited whenever the subject is mentioned in his presence.

Further on in his testimony, Mr. BOTTS was asked if this whole proposition had been communicated to the Unionists of the Virginia Convention, together with a call for a national convention, would that have prevented the breaking out of civil war.

Answer—I think it would; for the reason that, although the Democracy, which never meant to be satisfied with anything but war, despairing of being able to carry the ordinance, would have voted for the adjournment, while the Union men, who wanted peace, would also have voted for the adjournment.

The testimony in relation to this interesting historical episode is confined to the three witnesses—Messrs. LEWIS, BALDWIN and BOTTS. It is quite voluminous, but the foregoing extracts contain the pith and marrow of it.

GEN. LEE'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE sworn and examined by Mr. HOWARD.

Q.—Where is your present residence?

A.—Lexington, Va.

Q.—How long have you resided in Lexington?

A.—Since the 1st of October last; nearly five months.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call Secessionists in Virginia at present toward the Government of the United States?

A.—I do not know that I am; I have been living very retired, and have had but little communication with politicians. I know nothing more than from my own observation, and from such facts as have come to my knowledge.

Q.—From your observation what is your opinion as to the feeling of loyalty toward the Government of the United States among the secession portion of the people of that State at this time?

A.—So far as has come to my knowledge, I do not know of a single person who either feels or contemplates any resistance to the Government of the United

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 27, 1866.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	104¾
5,000	do	105
1,000	U. S. 5s,'81.R.	104⅞
1,000	do	105
2,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	104
26,500	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103⅞
15,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.R.'64	103⅞
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	104
8,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s,R.	91
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	91¼
26,000	do	91⅜
10,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser...S'll	100
4,500	do	100⅛
3,000	do.2d S..Small	100
35,000	do	100⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	93
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	75¼
1,000	Cal. 7s	108
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	93
1,000	Minnesota 8s	97
3,000	Harlem 1st M	97
5,000	Am. Gold...s30	125⅞
5,000	do	126⅛
20	Cen. National B'k	108⅛
50	Merchants' Bank	113
18	Mer. Ex. Bank	107
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	106
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	110
10	Bk. Commonwealth	100⅜
10	do	101
82	Fourth N. Bk	98½
50	do	98¾
15	Ocean Bank	96
19	Bank of Republic	109
100	Canton Co	47
100	Central Coal	45⅞
100	Mar. Mining Co.	12⅞
300	West. U. Teleg'h	62
100	do	62¼
100	do......2d call	61⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40⅝
100	N. Y. Central	92⅝
100	do	92⅝
200	do......2d call	92⅝
200	Reading R.	101⅞
400	do	101⅞
200	do	101⅞
20	do	100⅞
300	Erie R.	82¾
700	do	82⅞
500	do......s15	82¾
700	do......2d call	82⅞
200	do......s3	82⅞
50	Erie R. Pref	80⅞
100	Hud. R. R.	109⅛
12	Mich. Cen. R.	108
1100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅞
2500	do	81⅜
50	do	81½
400	do......s30	80
28	do	80⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	116
400	Clev. & Pitts	80
500	do	80⅜
200	do	80⅜
500	do......b10	80⅛
1200	do......2d call	80⅛
50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	113
100	Chi. & N. W.	27⅞
400	Chic. & N. W. P.	56⅞
500	do	56⅞
600	do	56⅞
100	Chi. & R. I.	116⅞
50	Pitts., F. W. & C.	92
400	do	92⅞
300	Chic. & Alt	87

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$38,000	US.6s,5-20s.C '62	104
5,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	104
5,000	Tenn. 6s	90
400	West. Union T	60
100	do	59½
50	do	59⅞
100	Mariposa Pr	18½
200	Erie Railroad	82¾
1600	do	82⅝
200	Mich.S. & N. I.	81⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts....s15	80⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	56⅞
100	Chic. & R. Is.	116⅞
100	do	116⅞
50	do	116⅞
300	do	117
300	P., F. W. & C.	92⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s.C	91⅝
12,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series	100⅝
17,000	do	100⅝
10,000	do. Third Ser.	100⅛
12,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91
6,000	Virginia 6s	68
10,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅝
10,000	Lack. & West. 1st	98
300	Western U. Tel	58
25	do	57⅞
50	Penn. Coal Co	142
43	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	108
100	Mariposa Pref.	18⅝
100	Central Coal	46
50	do	46⅛
200	P., F. W. & C.	92⅞
1100	Erie R.	82⅞
500	do......s15	82
200	Reading R.	101⅞
600	do	101⅞
500	M. So. & N. I.	81⅞
100	do......s30	80
100	do	81⅞
600	Cleve. & Pitts	80
200	do	79⅞
100	Chi. & R. I.	117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	N. Y. Cen	92⅝
100	do......s3	92⅞
300	Erie Railroad	82⅞
800	do......s3	82
100	do......c	82⅝
900	do......s3	82⅜
200	do......c	82⅜
300	do......b3	82⅜
100	do......c	82⅜
200	Reading R......c	101⅞
100	Chic. & N.W.P.	56⅜
100	do......b5	56⅜
300	P., Ft. W.& C......s3	92
100	Mil. & P. du C.	91
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅞
100	do......b3	81⅞
200	do......c	81⅞
300	do......s3	81⅞
1300	do	81⅞
1200	do......b3	81⅞
100	do......c	81⅞
900	Clev. & Pitts......b3	79⅞
300	do......b3	79⅞
300	do......c	79⅞
200	do......s3	79⅞
600	Chic. & R. I......b3	117
100	Chic. & N. W......c	27⅞
100	do......b10	27⅞

The following sales were accidentally omitted from the 3½ o'clock list of yesterday afternoon:

200	N. Y. Central	92⅝
100	Erie R.	82⅞
900	do	82
500	do......s3	82
1100	Erie R......s3	81⅞
1100	do	81⅞
400	do......b6	82
300	do......s10	81⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	28⅝
100	Spruce Hill Coal	4⅛
1400	do......s3	4⅛
1400	do......b3	4⅞
100	do	4⅞
600	New-York Cen	92⅝
200	Reading R......b10	101⅞
200	do......b3	101⅞
100	Erie Railroad......s3	82⅞
900	do	82⅞
700	do......c	82⅞
100	do......s3	82⅞
200	do	82⅞
200	do......b6	82⅞
200	Quick. M. Co	41⅞
500	M. S.& N. I. R	81⅞
100	do......b3	81⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts	80⅛
400	do......b30	80⅛
400	do......b3	80⅛
2200	do......b3	80⅛
1700	do......s10	80⅛
2800	do......s3	80⅛
1000	do......s6	80⅛
100	Chi. & R. I.	116⅞
100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	56⅞
300	do	56⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

1200	Spruce H. C.	4⅛
500	do	4⅛
300	do......b3	4⅛
100	M. S. & N. I......s3	82
300	do	82⅛
400	do......s3	82⅛
200	do......s3	82⅛
1100	do	82⅛
200	do......b3	82⅛
1000	Clev. & Pitts	79⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	92⅞
100	N. Y. Cen	92⅞
1900	do......s3	92⅞
100	do......b30	92⅞
200	Erie Railway......b3	82⅞
300	do......s3	82⅞
200	do	82⅞
600	do......s6	82⅞
200	do......s30	81⅞
400	do	82⅞
300	do......s3	82

TUESDAY, March 27—P. M.

The advancing tendency noticed in the Gold Room yesterday, and the increased difficulty to-day in making deliveries, further advanced the price from 126 to 128 ₩ cent. A bonus of ⅛@3-16 of one ₩ cent. was paid for the day's use of Gold. The Exchange market for the Boston mail was not improved by this advance in Gold, and standard Bills on London were again done at 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent., and other Bank credits from the South and other quarters were sold at 107@107¼ ₩ cent. The supply of Bills drawn against Cotton continues large on both France and England. The direct Exports from New-York this week include 13,257 bales to Liverpool, and 2,151 bales to Havre. A vessel with 1,000 bales for Cork and a market was cleared after the Custom-house report was made up.

The market for money continues in easy supply at 5 ₩ cent. to the leading brokers. The employment at this rate shows a partial improvement in some few quarters, but the offerings are still in excess of the demand. The surplus balances are seeking Government Securities to a pretty free extent, and nearly all descriptions were in quick demand to-day, including the 6 ₩ cent. stock recently issued to the Pacific Stock, the principal and interest on which are payable in lawful money. There was a further rise on the 10-40 years Gold-bearing 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, and a better inquiry for the long 6 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Bonds of 1881. The Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents. are more sparingly offered since than before the price reached par. The retail sales are all at 100¼ ₩ cent., and 100⅛ is paid at the Stock Exchange Board.

The Railway movement on the Stock Exchange opened firm, and continued strong in prices, though not on all descriptions active in demand, throughout the day. Erie and Michigan Southern attracted most attention, and Reading and Pittsburg were in better request than yesterday. New-York Central is barely steady, pending the Relief Bill before the Legislature at Albany. There is no formidable opposition to this Bill—to relieve the Company from the restriction of two cents per mile for carrying passengers—but a general concurrence of the Press and many of the ablest and fairest men in the Legislature in its justice. The only doubt expressed on the success of the measure appears to relate to the views of the Governor, but the Bill, in its present discriminating provision as between the local accommodation and fast express trains, ought to, and we hope will, relieve the Executive of all embarrassment in approving the relief sought for.

In the Afternoon the Railways continued firm in prices. The market was not very animated at the Second Boards, but there was no decided inclination to bear prices. Governments were especially firm; the 10-40s 91⅛@91¼; the 7.30s 100¼@100⅜ at the close. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	91⅛	91⅜	Missouri 6s	72⅞	72⅞
U. S. 5-20s	104	104	Northwest	27⅞	27⅞
U. S. 7.30s	100⅛	100¼	N. West Pref.	56	56⅞
N. Y. Central	92⅝	92⅞	Rock Island	116⅞	116⅞
Erie	81⅞	81⅞	Fort Wayne	92	92⅞
Hudson	109	109	Cumb'land Coal.	43⅞	43⅞
Reading	101⅞	101	Quicksilver	40⅞	41
Mich. Southern	81⅛	82⅜	Mariposa	11⅞	12
Illinois Central	116	116	Canton	47	47
Pittsburgh	79⅝	79⅝	Ohio Certificates	28	25⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold	126⅛	128⅛
Tennessee 6s	91	91	Bills on London	107⅜	107⅜
Pacific Mail	210	210			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	112	Hanover	108
Merchants'	113	Irving	110
Mechanics'	113	Metropolitan	120
Union	118	People's	115
America	137	Market	110
Phœnix	97	Shoe and Leather	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Corn Exchange	112
Seventh Ward	105	Continental	95
State of New York	106	St. Nicholas	101
Commerce	102	Marine	140
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	108	Commonwealth	100⅛
Broadway	213	Importers' & Traders'	103
Ocean	96	Park	155
American Exchange	113	Central National	108⅛
Pacific	185	First National	200
Chatham	130	Fourth National	98¼
Bank of Republic	108	Oriental Bank	125
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	93⅛
Erie 1st M., '78	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	95½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	85
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95½	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	92
Harlem 1st M., '69–'72	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d.	79
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	107	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	94	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	85	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88⅛		

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to about $450,000. The entries of Foreign Merchandise continue active, although a large fleet of sailing vessels has been detained for several days outside of Sandy Hook by the northwest storm. Business in both Foreign and Domestic Goods has further improved this week. Complaints are still heard, however, that much of it is done at unprofitable prices to the seller.

A banking firm in Nassau-street, established a year or two since from Northern Pennsylvania, and representing large interests in the Oil region, was reported in difficulty to-day. Since the foregoing allusion was written, we learn definitely of the failure of Messrs. CULVER, PENN & Co., Bankers of this City. Their embarrassment, we understand, arose from some railway and other heavy undertakings. It is hoped that these embarrassments will be only temporary, and that they will soon resume their usual business. We are informed that all connection of Messrs. CULVER, PENN & Co. with the Third National Bank of this City ceased some months since.

The Bonds and Stock of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company were to-day placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Consolidated Road earned in January and February $141,000, as against $113,043 same months in 1865.

We intimated some weeks ago that the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company would probably resume payment in full on their Mortgage Bonds indorsed by the State of Tennessee, without funding arrearages of interest as authorized by the recent Act of Tennessee. The whole Mortgage is $1,500,000 at 6 ₩ cent. The arrearages since 1861 is 30 ₩ cent. to 1st January last or $450,000, the whole of which the Company is now prepared to pay off in cash on the presentation of the back coupons at the Manhattan Bank in this City.

The Stock Exchange Board has unanimously resolved to keep Good Friday, (March 30,) as a Holiday.

The following official notice has been issued by the Governor of Tennessee to the Bondholders of the State, on the subject of funding the arrearages of Interest:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13, 1866.

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed Nov. 23, 1865, I am authorized and instructed to issue the Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds of the State, bearing date Jan. 1, 1866, and payable Jan. 1, 1892, to an amount sufficient to pay off all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or bonds that may fall due in 1867, said bonds to be similar in every respect to the bonds issued under the act of February 11, 1852, and the acts amendatory thereof.

I am now ready to perform the duty imposed upon me by the aforesaid law, by issuing to persons holding bonds, or coupons, or entitled to interest, past due, new bonds in lieu thereof. Holders of bonds or coupons past due, or entitled to interest, will please file such bonds or coupons, or claims for interest, with the Comptroller of the Treasury, in amounts not less than one thousand dollars, and present the said Comptroller's receipt to the Secretary of State, who will deliver the new bonds.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $6,197,258. Included in the exports were 16,609 bales Cotton, valued at $3,111,335.

The authorized National Banks now number 1,643, with an aggregate capital of $412,693,236, and an aggregate circulation of $261,633,920. The following table shows the progress of the National Banking system since January, 1864:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January, 1864	137	$14,526,712	$29,156
July	469	95,312,945	25,825,695
Jan. 7, 1865	535	145,524,560	78,724,520
July 1	1,378	340,938,000	146,928,975
Jan. 1, 1866	1,625	407,909,203	237,371,155
March 26	1,643	412,693,236	262,816,370

The total amount of securities held by the United States Treasurer for the circulation of National Banks and for public funds in Government depositories is $351,961,300.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1866.

SIR: Yours of the 19th inst. is received. You inquire if the fixed salary of an agent necessarily employed to take charge of real estate is a proper deduction from the rents and profits thereof, and exempt from income tax. I reply that under the terms of section 117 the salary of a person employed to take care of real estate would be deductible from such income of the person paying such salary as is derived from the estate in question.

The person receiving the salary would of course return the same as *part of his* income subject to tax.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

A. W. NICOLL, Esq., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York,

will remove to the new marble building, southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts., 1st of May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 146 bbls. Ashes, 5,043 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. and 1,236 bags Corn Meal, 3,225 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Malt, 2,850 bushels Oats, 32 bbls. Pork, 680 pkgs. Cut Meats, 167 pkgs. Lard, 669 pkgs. Beef, and 204 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy; Pots $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 39c.@41c. for Yellow ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet and depressed.

COAL—Is in limited demand and on the decline.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at about previous prices, including Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 19½c.@22½c.; Laguayra at 20½c.@22½c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 17,415 bags; sales 2,783 bags. Stock of all kinds of coffee, to-day, 90,731 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 65,579 bags Rio, 7,021 bags Laguayra, 6,112 bags Maracaibo, 4,294 bags Cuba, 700 bags Java, and 7,025 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	12,000
Mobile, bags	1,100
Savannah, bags	2,000
Baltimore, bags	2,000
Philadelphia, bags	2,000
New-York, bags	65,579
Grand total, bags	84,679

COTTON—Has been in more demand to-day, closing rather more firmly, with Middlings at 39c.@41c. ₩ lb. Sales, since our last, 3,400 bales, against receipts of 1,908 bales. The exports from this port during the week ending this evening have been 16,609 bales, of the currency value of $3,111,335. Included in the exports have been, to Liverpool, 13,257 bales, valued at $2,484,442; to Havre, 2,151 bales, valued at $403,776; to Bremen, 1,099 bales, valued at $204,112; to Rotterdam, 93 bales, valued at $16,205; and to Glasgow, 9 bales, valued at $2,800. The estimated stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared is 230,000 bales. In his circular for the *Africa*, Mr. WILLIAM P. WRIGHT gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,538,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 757,000 bales; export to France, 116,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 39,000 bales; total exports, 912,000 bales; stock on hand, 558,000 bales. Of which, during the past week, included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 41,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 37,000 bales; exports to France, 6,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 3,000 bales; total exports, 46,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	3,569
Exports week ending this evening, bales	16,609
Estimated stock now here, bales	230,000
Receipts since March 1, bales	55,030
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866, bales	224,022
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, bales	665,906
Exports from Sept. 1 to March 27, bales	337,586

Prices Current at New-York for Strict Liverpool Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	34	34	34	34
Middling, ₩ lb.	39	40	40	41
Middling, fair, ₩ lb.	44	44	45	46

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Amoskeag B, 24c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag 45-inch, 40c.; Amoskeag 36-inch, 36½c.; Columbia A, 24c. Prints—Sprague, 19c.; Dunnel, 17c.; Freeman, 15c. Delaines—Manchester, 22½c.; Armures, 25c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 26c.; Winthrop, 28c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 24c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 29c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, in fair demand. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Baltimore—Market quiet and steady. Chicago—Trade continues active, and indications are of still larger trade this week. Providence—Sixty-four-square print goods are nominal at 12½c.; trade very quiet.

FEATHERS—Have been held more firmly, at from 50c. for poor to 75c. for choice ₩ lb.; but have been inactive.

FISH—[illegible] have been in moderate demand at [illegible] for Cod No. 1 ₩ box. FISH—Cod and Mackerel have been quiet, while Herring have been in fair request. We quote: Dry Cod at from $4 [illegible] ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at [illegible]; No. 2 do. [illegible] $16@$18; No. 3 do. at from $13 75@$14 ₩ bbl.; pickled Herring $4 75@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; smoked Herring 53c.@55c. for scaled, and 42c.@45c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after at about previous prices. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 15; very poor to choice Extra State at $7@$8 10, chiefly at $7 10@$7 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$8 60 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 15
Extra State	7 00	@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop,ship'g brands	8 10	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 20	@12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $8 60@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 20@$11 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively demand at $3 50@$3 85 for Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,700 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive and unsettled.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 90@$4, and Bunch do. at $3 75@$3 85 ₩ box; Currants, 13½c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with rather more firmness, but has been inactive. Sales since our last have been confined to small lots to local millers, including White Canada at $2 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 68 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, closing in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 70,000 bushels at 55c.@72c. for unsound, and 73c.@75½c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, and 73c.@75c. for New White, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including State at 54c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 48c.@50c.; old Western at 52c.@54c.; new Western at 35c.@42c.; Canada at 53c.@54½c. ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and nominal in price.

HAY—North River Bale has been in less request and heavy, at 65c.@80c. for common to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been less sought after, at drooping prices.

HEMP—Has been quiet and depressed, including Manila at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., in gold.

HONEY—Cuba has been more freely offered, and has been inactive at 62c.@64c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand at previous prices, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ₩ lb.

INDIGO—Has been dull and nominal in price.

LATHS—Have been in request at $5 90@$6 for Eastern ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at less buoyant rates, including Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 26c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for and has been steady at $1 85 for common, and $2 25 for lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in pretty fair request and steady, including Eastern Spruce at $19@$22 ₩ thousand feet, and shipping White Pine Boards at $25@$28.

METALS—Have been in less demand and generally heavy, including Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $44@$46; No. 2, $42@$44 50; Scotch Pig, $45 50@$46 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $97 50@$125 ₩ ton; Pig Lead at $8 35@$8 55 ₩ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.; Straits Tin at 22½c.@24c., in gold; Banca Tin 24½c.@25c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and heavy, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at 85c.@88c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $6 25@$6 75; Resin at $2 75@$15 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@1 85; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@1 34 ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending March 19—The market has been very quiet the past week, and without transactions. Holders are firm at previous quotations.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 26, 1866	3,654	2,557	83,050
Same time last year	4,401	14,196	264,900

Exports.

For week ending March 26, 1866	546	—	4,350
Previously	211	154	127,950
From Jan. 1 to date	211	154	132,300

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in rather more request at 24c.@25c. for Crude; 37c.@39c. for Refined in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 41,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 60x68, 12½c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 12½c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 13c.; 7,000 do., 60x64, 12c.; 4,500 do., 56x60, 11c. ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at decidedly firmer prices, but closes less buoyantly. Sales since our last 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 for new Mess, closing at $25 90, regular, $24@$24 50 for one year old Mess; $26@$26 50 new Prime Mess, $25 75 for thin Mess, and $21 25@$22 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,250 bbls. new Mess, April, May and June delivery, sellers' option, at $25 75@$26 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 450 pkgs. Bacon is in request, including Cumberland Cut at 14¾c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c. Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 17c.@18½c. ₩ lb.; sales 320 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and nominal at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@19c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $15@$19 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day. Beef Hams are inactive at $36@$37 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 58c.@65c. for fancy State, and 25c.@45c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is dull at 16c.@22c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at $11 25@$12 50 for Carolina, and $8 75@$9 75 for East India ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues inactive, including Turk's Island, at 44c.@45c. ₩ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 75@$1 85, and do. Fine at $2 60@$3 50 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Have been dull and declining, including Clover at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.; rough Flax at $2 50@$2 70; Timothy at $2 25@$3 65 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been very quiet at 15c.@16c., for Castile, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Continue quiet and nominal in price, including Cassia at 48c.@50c. ₩ lb., in gold.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand, including Goat, as follows: Tampico, 60c.@62½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curaçoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c. ₩ lb. in gold; Madras, 70c.@75c. each. Deer nominal.

SUGARS—Have been in rather more request at previous rates. Sales since our last 465 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 310 boxes Havana, part 10½c.@13½c., ₩ lb. We quote fair to good Grocer's at 10½c.@11½c.; Refining at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited demand at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 87,000 lbs., at 16½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 125,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull and heavy, including common to best Hyson at $1@$1 50; Oolong, 8c.@$1 60 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Quiet; sales 48 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@18c.; 112 cases Seedleaf at 5½c.@14c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 26½@$2 27 ₩ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Continues dull and nominal at $1 35@$1 40 for Arctic and Ochotsk, and $1 12@$1 15 for South Sea, ₩ lb.

WOOL—Has been partially neglected, and prices have been nominal, closing decidedly in favor of buyers.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 700 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; 9,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₩ bushel; also, by steamer, 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; and 200 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₩ ton. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn at 6½d.; 40,000 bushels Oats at 6d. ₩ bushel; and, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₩ ton.

Suicide in Bloomfield, N. J.

The residents of Bloomfield, N. J., were startled on Monday by the announcement that Mr. JOHN M. BIDDULPH, one of the most respected citizens of the town, had committed suicide by hanging. Shortly before noon on the day named he left the house, remarking to his daughters that he was tired of life, but no thought that he meditated violence to himself was suggested to them by his manner. About an hour afterward some boys who were going home from a school in the vicinity, in passing by the barn of the deceased, saw a man hanging by the neck from one of the beams inside the building, and at once gave the alarm. Dr. JOSEPH A. DAVIS, who happened to be in the vicinity, was immediately summoned, but on examining the body pronounced life entirely extinct. The unfortunate man had apparently gone directly to the barn after leaving his house, and taking a piece of rope had tied one end around a beam but little higher than his head. Making a slipping noose, and adjusting it around his neck, he succeeded in drawing the noose tight enough to strangle himself by kneeling.

Mr. BIDDULPH was a hatter by trade, and had accumulated some property. He had been once or twice elected one of the town constables, and was universally regarded as a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy citizen. Various causes are assigned for his having destroyed himself—among others, pecuniary [illegible]; but the evidence to be produced before the Coroner's Jury will probably clear up the matter. He leaves four children to mourn his loss.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Burglary in a Bonded Warehouse—$5,000 Worth of Silks Carried Off.

During the interval between Saturday night and Monday morning, the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 116 Washington-street, corner of Carlisle, occupied by JOHN B. HOBBY, was entered by a gang of burglars, who opened five or six cases of hatter's silks, and stripping off the wrappers, numbers and marks, packed up and carried off nearly $5,000 worth of that description of goods. The goods stolen form part of an invoice belonging to CHRIST, JAY & Co., of No. 48 Park-place. Before leaving the premises the burglars opened several other cases containing very valuable silk goods, but owing to some unexplained circumstances they failed to take any of the contents. This proceeding is the more unaccountable, as the pieces of silk thus abandoned were the most valuable goods in the warehouse.

On an examination of the premises, the police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct express a belief that the burglars gained an entrance to the warehouse through a rear window, which was found broken open. They must have gone through a tenement house in Carlisle-street, and from thence climbed up on to a sloping roof of a building in West-street. Passing down to the eaves, the gang no doubt gained easy access to the area by a rope, and then through the window. It is thought that the goods were removed by the same route.

So clean were the operations of the thieves, that they left no trace of their presence except the absence of the goods and the broken cases. A reward has been offered for the arrest of the burglars, and the police express a belief that they will succeed in securing them. This warehouse was robbed by burglars of $6,000 worth of silk ribbons nearly three months ago, when a portion of the stolen property was recovered, though no clue could be gained to the thieves.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Appointment of Dr. Henry G. Cox as Consulting Physician for the Ward's Island Hospital.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. CURTISS:

Resolved, That in view of the apparent increase of sickness in the hospital on Ward's Island, it is deemed expedient to appoint a Consulting Physician, to visit the hospital once in each week, and oftener if necessary, and that HENRY G. COX, M. D., (formerly connected with the Commission,) be appointed to that office.

The following is Dr. COX's reply:

No. 104 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET,
March 24, 1866.

Hon. G. C. Verplanck, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Mr. CASSERLY, General Agent, informing me of the passage of a resolution by your Board, in which it had been pleased to appoint me to the post of Consulting Physician to the Hospital on Ward's Island, which appointment I hereby beg leave to accept. I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

HENRY G. COX, M. D.

Fires.

IN A PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A few minutes before the hour of noon yesterday a fire broke out on the roof of Primary School No. 13, in Downing-street, near Bleecker, being caused by a defective flue. One hundred and seventy-five pupils were about to leave the building, and very little trouble was experienced by the Principal, Miss M. LOUISA ROONA, in getting them into the street. The teachers are entitled to great praise for the coolness displayed by them. The flames were speedily extinguished.

IN THE CITY HALL.

About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in Room No. 8, in the City Hall Building, occupied by the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen. The flames were quickly extinguished by GEO. W. ROOME, keeper of the Hall, and the members of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but as it first appeared in the vicinity of the stove, the inference is natural that it was caused by coals falling from the grate. A large hole was burned in the floor, and the carpet was nearly all destroyed. The bookcases and desks were also slightly injured. The room immediately below, used by the Board of Councilmen as a caucus and committee room, was considerably damaged by water. Total amount of damage to the rooms and the fittings is estimated at $2,000; no insurance. The heat was so great that the paint on the walls and bookcases was peeled off, and a large iron safe at the further end of the room was so hot that the hand could scarcely be borne on it. It is believed that the entire City Hall had a very narrow escape from destruction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Yesterday a very large sale of real estate took place in the rooms of MULLER, WILKINS & Co. It included the following property belonging to the estate of WM. W. DE FOREST: The building and lot, No. 134 Pearl-street, running through to Water-street, 34 feet 6 inches by 106 feet, for $100,000; building and lot, No. 248 South-street, running through to Water-street, 41 feet 8 inches by 160 feet, for $35,000; building and lot, No. 83 South-street, 17 feet 5 inches by 120 feet, for $27,250; building and lot No. 185 Laurens-street, 25 feet by 100 feet, for $10,600; building and lot, No. 153 South-street, 28 feet 11 inches by 73 feet, for $19,240; building and lot, No. 154 South-street, 24 feet 10 inches by 80 feet, for $21,100; building and lot, No. 155 South-street, 24 feet 10 inches by 80 feet, for $21,400; building and lot No. 245 Front-street, 18 feet 10 inches by 62 feet, for $13,000; No. 247 Front-street, 18 feet 10 inches by 62 feet, for $13,250; brick store on Furman-street, Brooklyn, with bulkhead, known as "De Forest stores," having a front on Furman-street of 196 feet, for $193,500, making the total amount of the sale of this estate $455,000. In addition to the foregoing there was sold one lot on the north side of Fifteenth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet by 103 feet, for $5,100.

SALES OF PAINTINGS.—To-morrow evening Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, a very choice collection of modern paintings, representative works of the European and American schools. Among many names in the catalogue pleasingly familiar to the *connoisseur* may be mentioned those of Robbe, of Brussels; Carl Hubner, Mertz, Col, Girard, Kruseman, Verboeckhoven, Koek-Koek, Lanfant de Metz, Contourier, De Haas, Kensett, Loop, Nehlig, Sontagg, Colman and Darley. The sale will be concluded on Saturday evening. This evening Messrs. LEEDS & MINER begin their sale of a collection of valuable oil and water-color paintings, now on exhibition at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, and to be sold there. The French, Flemish and Dutch schools are well represented, and we recognize as exponents of American art the familiar names of Bierstadt, Church, Durand, Kensett, Hart, Colman and others.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.—On the night of Friday, the 23d inst., the dwelling-house of Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, at Sufferns, a station on the Erie Railroad, was entered by burglars, who carried off a large quantity of household property. It being supposed that the thieves had come on to this City, Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, was called in, and he yesterday arrested GEORGE SMITH and WILLIAM JONES, both colored waiters, on suspicion of having a hand in the robbery. In their possession were found three gold watches and chains, with several other articles, which are believed to have been stolen. Both SMITH and JONES are well known to the officer making the arrest, and they will be sent to Sufferns for trial. Several of their accomplices are already in custody, having been arrested in New-Jersey.

THIEVES OPERATING ON A SAFE.—An entrance was forced into the office occupied by D. A. CUSHMAN, at No. 182 Ninth-avenue, by a gang of burglars. After gaining the interior of the building, the rascals drilled a number of holes in the door of the safe, and after inserting gunpowder and a fuse, endeavored to blow it open. The charge was evidently insufficient to produce the desired result, and the burglars were compelled to vacate the premises with empty hands.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER.—On Monday evening, the steam-boiler which is used to drive the machinery in the packing-box manufactory of Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 West Twenty-eighth-street, exploded. The scalding water and escaping steam severely injured JOHN MCCANNON, a boy employed on the premises. One other person was also injured. No cause is assigned for the explosion.

REMOVAL OF ADAMS EXPRESS BRANCH OFFICE.—The Adams Express Company have determined to increase their facilities to the business community, by removing their branch business office, now in Grand-street, to Broadway, at the corner of Spring-street. They will open for business at the latter place on the 1st of April. This branch of the Company is under the superintendence of the very popular Major FRANK EDDY.

THE YOUNG FELLOWS' SOCIAL CLUB.—This Society will give their first annual fancy dress and civic ball at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, on Thursday evening, March 29. R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk of the Supreme Court Chambers, President; S. R. MOSHER, Secretary; Lieut.-Col. J. W. DRUMMOND, Jr., Treasurer. Tickets $5 each, including supper, to be had of the above-named officers.

PAVING THE CITY HALL PARK.—The Committee having this matter under consideration were to have met yesterday, but owing to the sickness of a member of the committee the meeting has been indefinitely postponed.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON HABIT.—JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on "Habit," at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening. This lecture has not been delivered here before.

THE RECENT REBELLION IN CHINA.—This is the subject of a free lecture to be delivered by Rev. E. W. SYLE, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, this evening.

BARNUM.—The great showman will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, for the benefit of the church building fund. Subject—"Success in Life."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Jurisdiction of a State Court of Trespass against a United States Marshal acting under Federal Process—Does such an Action Involve the "Validity of an Authority Exercised under the United States" so as to Give this Court Jurisdiction to Review—A New Question.

Cornelius F. Buck, plaintiff in error, vs. Horace N. Colbath, defendant in error.—The defendant in error brought two actions of trespass in the Minnesota State Court against Buck, plaintiff in error, in August and September, 1861, for taking and carrying away goods belonging to him, on attachment against other parties. Buck was United States Marshal for the district, and made the seizure under an attachment issued out of the United States District Court, and so pleaded. The then plaintiff replied that he was a stranger to the proceeding on attachment, and alleged that before the taking of the property he informed the Marshal that the property was his, and forbade the seizure thereof. It was admitted that the process was issued out of the United States Court, and on the trial counsel for the Marshal requested the Court to charge the Jury that "it being admitted by the pleadings that the defendant took the goods as such officer by virtue of process issuing out of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, the right and property in those goods cannot be tried in this court, as there must be a verdict for the defendant." The Court refused so to charge, and instructed the Jury that such a taking would be no defence to this action, unless the Jury should find that the property in the goods was in the defendants in the attachment proceedings, and that that question was for them to try.

The counsel for the Marshal excepted, and the verdict being for the plaintiff, the case was brought here on writ of error, the only question presented to the Court being one of jurisdiction—first, to the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain the appeal; and second, as to the jurisdiction of the Court below to try the cause.

The plaintiff in error contends that this Court has jurisdiction, the record raising the question of the "validity of an authority exercised under the United States," pursuant to the requirements of the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary acts.

The Court below erred in its instructions to the Jury. It is conceded that had the action been replevin instead of trespass, the defence must have been sustained. But if replevin would not lie—neither will trespass. To hold that this action may be maintained, would be to assert the legal absurdity that the Marshal had the right to and was bound *to take* the property, and yet was liable for a *trespass*, and had the right to and was bound to *hold* the property, and yet was liable for the detention; for it has been held in Freeman *vs.* Howe, (24 Howard, 450,) "that where the officers of a court, State or national, have taken possession of a *res* under process of *attachment* or *execution*, as the property of the defendant in such process, such *res* is in the custody of the law, and the possession of such officer or court is exclusive; that the question whether such *res* so seized as the property of the defendant in the process, is *rightfully* seized by the Marshal, as the property of the defendant, in the process or otherwise subject to the exigency of the writ, is one of jurisdiction, the authority to decide which belongs exclusively to the Court issuing the process"—or, in the language of the Court, "the question is one of right and title to the property under the Federal process, and which belongs to the Federal not the State Courts to determine." This decision applied as well to trespass as replevin; for the true principle of Freeman *vs* Howe is, that whenever property is seized by the Marshal under process as the property of the defendant in the writ, the question whether it was subject to such process as *his property*, or otherwise, is one exclusively appertaining to the Federal Courts.

On the other hand, the defendant in error urges that this Court is without jurisdiction, and the writs of error must be dismissed for want thereof. Here is not drawn in question the "voiding of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under, the United States;" nor "the construction of any clause of the Constitution or commission held under the United States." The Federal process was admitted to be valid in the case in which it was issued; nor can there be any question of its construction, unless process against one person can, by some possibility, be construed to be process against another, which is an absurdity. But the record presents a case of which this Court has jurisdiction; then it must be held that it was competent for the Court below to determine the issues involved. The alleged error is the refusal of the Court to give the instruction above quoted, as prayed by the plaintiff in error. The proposition is, that inasmuch as the Marshal committed the trespasses complained of *colore officii*, and in the alleged execution of process committed to him as Marshal, he cannot be held to answer therefor in damages in a State Court, however grossly or wantonly and maliciously he may have abused his office, or misapplied his process. It amounts to a claim of exemption from personal liability for such abuse and misapplication in all courts, except that which issued the process; for the plea had simply set up that he had committed the act as Marshal, and by virtue of process directed against other persons than the the plaintiff below, and the reply stated that the plaintiff had notified him of his right, and warned him of the abuse and misapplication he was about to commit. Whether there is or should be such exemption is now for the first time to be decided by this Court. It is submitted that such exemption is neither consistent with principle nor with sound policy. The case of Freeman *vs.* Howe, cited by plaintiff in error, was the case of a writ of replevin issued out of this Court, by virtue of which the Sheriff took certain chattels which the United States Marshal had already seized upon process of the Federal Court, the replevin directly obstructed the proceeding pending in the Federal Court, and took from its control the very thing in controversy, of which it had possession; and the argument mainly relied on to support the State jurisdiction was, that the plaintiff in the replevin and the Marshal were citizens of the same State, and hence, that a suit between them could not be entertained by the Federal Court. But the Court answered that the remedy was by bill in equity, which would not be an original suit, but supplemental and auxiliary to the pending suit in the Federal Court. In the case before the Court the action did not at all obstruct or interfere with any proceeding in the Federal Court, nor does it appear by the plea that any proceeding was then pending there; so that neither is it a case within the principle of Freeman *vs.* Howe, nor was there any suit in the Federal Court to which the plaintiff below could have attached a supplemental proceeding so as to give the Court jurisdiction between him and the Marshal, who were both citizens of the same State. Under these circumstances, to reverse the judgment of the State Court would be to deny all remedy whatever in the premises. The writ of error therefore should either be dismissed for want of jurisdiction or the judgments should be affirmed.

Wheeler H. Peckham, for plaintiff in error; J. M. Carlisle, for defendant in error.

United States Supreme Court.

MONDAY, March 26, 1866.

On motion of Hon. C. Cushing, Wm. E. P. Smyth, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. W. M. Stewart, Chas. H. S. Williams, Sr., Esq., of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE announced to the Bar that next Friday being Good Friday, this Court would not sit on that day, but would hear motions on Thursday.

No. 127. Maria Teodora Peralta, appellant, *vs.* The United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 154. Charles H. Daniels, &c., plaintiff, *vs.* The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company.—On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error for the want of jurisdiction, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to law.

No. 311. The United States, plaintiff, *vs.* Robert L. Cutting et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, revoking the judgment of the said Circuit Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 312. The United States, plaintiff et al, *vs.* Harvey Fisk et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 161.—John McGuire, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of Massachusetts.

In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause with costs.

No. 286.—G. Clarence Churchill et al, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* The City of Utica.

No. 288.—Chauncey P. Williams et al, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Michael A. Nolan et al.

No. 289.—Adam Van Allan et al, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Michael A. Nolan.

Errors to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court of Appeals and remanding the causes, with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 126.—The schooner *Stephen Hart*, &c., appelants, *vs.* The United States.

Appeal from the District Court United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

J. M. Warren *vs.* Morris S. Van Buskirk et al.

Hannibal Green *vs.* Morris S. Van Buskirk et al.

Errors to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, granting the motion in these cases.

No. 84.—The United States plaintiff in error *vs.* Rufus B. Vassar.

No. 129.—The United States plaintiff in error *vs.* Samuel Schureman.

No. 130.—The United States plaintiff in error *vs.* Thomas Green.

No. 131.—The United States plaintiff in error *vs.* John Beatty.

No. 132.—The United States plaintiff in error *vs.* John Shelly.

No. 133.—The United States plaintiff in error *vs.* Frank Bowen.

Ordered by the Court that these causes be continued to the next term.

No. 116.—The United States appellant *vs.* the steamer *Victor* and cargo.

The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Larocque, for the claimant, concluded by Mr. Ashton, for the appellant.

No. 212.—The steamer *Victor* and cargo appellant *vs.* the United States.

Ordered by the Court that the cause be dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 1[illegible] and 136.—Cornelius F. Buck plaintiff in error *vs.* Horace N. Colbath.

Cornelius F. Buck plaintiff in error *vs.* Horace N. Colbath.

The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Peckham for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Arrest of Government Property—Bottomry Bond—Motion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Schooner Othello and her cargo.

By the Court—It appears from the papers read upon this motion that the schooner *Othello* was chartered by her owners to the Government of the United States at the rate of $50 per day for an indefinite period of time, the owners to victual, man and navigate the vessel, and transport therein such property as might be tendered by the Quartermaster of the United States Army. According to the terms of the charter party, the vessel was to be kept fit for service by her owners, and all sea risks to be borne by them. Under this charter, and while under the command and in the possession of a master, not an officer in the service of the United States, but appointed and paid by the owners, she set sail from Wilmington for New-York, laden with a cargo of property which had been captured by the army of the United States. In the prosecution of her voyage she met with disaster at sea, and was compelled to put into St. Thomas for repairs. While there the master, in order to raise money necessary to repair and enable him to prosecute his voyage, executed a bottomry bond in the usual form upon both vessel and cargo to secure the sum of $15,333, alleged to have been borrowed by him for the purposes aforesaid. The vessel thereafter proceeded upon her voyage and arrived in this port, when the bond not being discharged, a libel was filed in this Court to enforce it, and the vessel and cargo taken into custody by the Marshal under Admiralty process issued according to the prayer of the libelant.

No appearance or claim for either vessel or cargo has been entered, but the District-Attorney, on behalf of the United States, before the return day of the process, moves upon affidavits for an order directing the discharge of the property from custody, and vacating the process, on the ground that the cargo is conceded to be the property of the United States, and that by virtue of the peculiar provisions of the charter-party referred to, the vessel also is, in law, Government property, and as such not subject to the process of the Court.

According to my present impression, the view taken by the District Attorney in regard to the vessel can hardly be maintained. But however that may be, I am clearly of the opinion that such a question as is raised by the facts above narrated should not be disposed of before appearance, and upon a motion. It does not yet appear that the owners of the vessel, who are the parties responsible for that portion of the advances chargeable to the ship, will not come forward on the return of the process and claim their property, while the interest of the Government in the controversy, so far as regards the vessel herself, is certainly very slight, for it appears that the hire of the vessel had been suspended by the Quartermaster before the seizure of the vessel, because of a refusal of the master to deliver the cargo.

As to the cargo the facts are somewhat different, for that is conceded to be the property of the United States. It is property, however, in no way connected with any active operations of either army or navy. It was committed to the custody of the master of this vessel to be transported by him to this port. While in the prosecution of the voyage, the master, by reason of disaster at sea, has been compelled in a foreign port to pledge the cargo to these libelants by way of bottomry; and upon the termination of the voyage, before any delivery of the property to any officer of the Government, and while it still remained in the custody of the master, it was seized by the marshal by virtue of process issued out of a Court of Admiralty in an action brought to enforce payment of the bottomry loan; now, inasmuch as it appears that previous to the seizure by the Marshal, the Government had failed to obtain possession of the property from the master of the vessel, the order applied for here would not necessarily have the effect to put the Government in possession. If such would be the effect of an order releasing the property from the custody of the Marshal, because of the great hardship of thus, by an interlocutory order, made on motion without the interposition of claim or answer, depriving the libelants of any opportunity to derive any advantage from their bottomry bond, and possibly of any opportunity to raise the opinion of an appellate court, I should feel very unwilling to grant the application unless I felt satisfied that the law of the case was free from all doubt. What the law of the case is should, I think, be determined in this case, as has been done in other cases where property of the United States has been seized by the Marshal in private suits, (The *Thomas A. Scott*, Shipman, J.) upon a hearing upon issues properly and formally framed.

The application must therefore be denied, both as to vessel and cargo.

For the United States, Mr. Silliman; for libelants, Mr Ridgway.

The Meteor Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The argument of this case was resumed yesterday. Mr. A. A. Low was examined, and testified to his having an interest in the vessel to the extent of $16,000; that the vessel was designed for pursuit of the *Alabama*, and that as soon as the war ceased he had advised her sale.

Mr. W. H. Aspinwall testified to his having an interest of $14,000 to $15,000, but he never had any title whatever in the vessel except the accountability of Messrs. Forbes. He also had advised her sale because the object for which she had been constructed ceased to exist.

Mr. L. W. Jerome testified that he had contributed to the construction of the *Meteor*, from time to time, to the amount of $35,000; that the building of the vessel was a patriotic movement; he was interested in the capture of the *Alabama*, and didn't much care what became of the vessel if she only succeeded in attaining the object for which she had been constructed. Of course he considered himself interested in her to the extent of his contribution.

At the close of the examination of Mr. Jerome, Mr. Dickinson proceeded to show that Messrs. Low, Aspinwall, Jerome and others were joint owners in the vessel, and consequently parties to the action; that the Messrs. Forbes were nothing more than managers of the vessel, and superintendents of her after action for account of the owners.

Mr. Evarts argued at considerable length in reply, to show the sole responsibility of the Messrs. Forbes.

On the close of the argument the Court decided that, as the point raised was merely one of technicality, and not sufficiently material to the merits of the case to affect the interests of the Government, the pleading should be considered proper, and the other owners of the vessel not named in the pleading should at any time be allowed to come in and defend their interests, if they chose to do so.

The District-Attorney then moved to strike out their claim, by default.

The motion was denied and exception taken.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 27.

By Justice Barnard.

FOUR DECREES OF DIVORCE GRANTED.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the following cases: John Gee *vs.* Anna Gee; Louisa Hauser *vs.* Henry Hauser; Emma Daber *vs.* Frederick Daber; and Adaline Van Sice *vs.* Abraham Van Sice; in the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. Ann E. Cairns *vs.* Ellen R. Stuart et al.; motion denied. Bank for Savings *vs.* John S. Ebaugh et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Wm. G. Dean et al.; judgment ordered. Nathaniel Selby et al. *vs.* B. S. Nichols; the stenographer's fees are a proper charge as disbursements.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 27.

By Justice Barbour.

Caroline Meyer et al. *vs.* Frederick Michel; motion granted without costs. Nathan Washburn *vs.* James Meyers; motion granted and commissions issued. Edward C. Thayer *vs.* William H. Johnson; motion granted and commission issued. Augustus Becker *vs.* Heinrich Starebler; motion granted. Peter Hammond *vs.* O. F. Compton; motion granted on terms; $10 costs to abide the event.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice JAMES—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 1363, 1365, 1263, 1315, 1271, 1369, 1257, 1311, 1303, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459. Circuit—*Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part III.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street by Justice MASON.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar same as yesterday, with the exception that Nos. 875 and 1103 are added.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II*—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the month.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 40, 64, 81, 84, 117, 157 161.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, March 28: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The Late Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson.

SKETCH BY MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN contributes to *Hours at Home*, for April, an interesting sketch of Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON. He says:

"My first acquaintance with MCPHERSON began in the Summer of 1857, in the City of New-York. I was then a banker, and occupied rooms at No. 100 Prince-street. MCPHERSON was lieutenant of engineers, on duty, supervising the construction of some one of the forts at the Narrows. He had rooms, also, at the same place—Mrs. VAN NOSTRAND's, No. 100 Prince-street. My apartments were two large rooms on the second floor, and his a hall room, back. In going to my rooms of a night, MCPHERSON's doors were generally open—it being in the Summer time—and I naturally dropped in there and met him with several of his young companions. I soon became quite well acquainted with him, and was attracted by his social qualities, which were of a high order. An intimacy sprung up, which continued several months, when he was ordered to California. I had occasion to go to California in 1858, and met him again casually."

After giving a detailed account of the manner in which MCPHERSON fell, Gen. SHERMAN says:

"It has been rumored that Gen. MCPHERSON was killed through having unduly exposed himself. This is not so. The road by which he aimed to reach the left and exposed flank of his army had been traveled by him repeatedly that day—was in use at that moment, and it was the merest accident of life that the enemy's skirmishers, encircling our left flank, had broken through that particular part of our ground at the moment of his proceeding along the road. It was an accident which might have befallen me or any most prudent officer. No one better than MCPHERSON could judge of the points of safety and danger, and I do not believe he apprehended danger at the moment of his death in the least; for he could have reached the left flank by avoiding the wood road, had he chosen to do so. He merely took that road because it was the most direct and easy road by which he could reach the left flank of his army, which was then engaged in heavy battle."

Some points in MCPHERSON's character are thus noted:

"MCPHERSON was always associated with his troops. He was hardy, young and strong, and shared their rations. He never shrunk from the same exposures to which he was compelled to expose others. His death was simply an accident of war, for which he himself was as well prepared as any living man could have been. During our long association, the most intimate relations existed between us, and he confided to me many of his most secret thoughts. He dwelt upon two instances where he thought wrong had been done him—the one when he was in command at Lake Providence, La., where he authorized certain parties to pick out the cotton of certain standing fields. Some parties attributed to him improper motives—motives of gain, motives of interests—from which he was as free and pure as any living mortal. I do not believe MCPHERSON ever gained a cent, or even contemplated such a thing during his whole military career.

"Again, when in command at Vicksburgh, his social nature brought him into contact with some families who were not prudent in restraining their attachment to the rebel cause. He laughed at these as the idle, foolish nonsense of women; while others, catching at straws, imputed to him too much leniency toward rebel women and rebel people."

TRADE WITH CANADA.

A System of Retaliation Proposed in Revenge for the Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty—Amusing Exhibition of Provincial Wrath.

From the Quebec Daily News, March 21.

On Saturday last the Reciprocity Treaty between the Provinces and the United States ceased to exist. Surmises and conjectures of all kinds with respect to the probable policy of the Canadian Government are indulged in. The peculiar and unexpected fiscal crisis should be dealt with, we think, in a fair but defensive spirit. We proposed reasonable terms to our American neighbors, and they rejected our overtures in a tone of assumed superiority that cannot be mistaken. Our supposed weakness constituted their imaginary strength, and we were expected to bow in humble submission to the dictates of a DERBY, a MORRILL, or a MCCULLOCH. Foiled in every effort to demean and subjugate us commercially, they have resorted to the last and most reprehensible of stratagems. They have assisted in hatching the egg of Fenianism, which was conceived on the dung-hill of Yankee spread-eagle orators, and laid in the nest of New-York degradation and demoralization. The progeny may take wing and land on the Canada side, but the filthy rooster will be chased back to peck at the Washington bird that warmed it into life and vigor.

It is clear that our fiscal legislation must now be retaliatory. The slightest sign of weakness in this respect will force us down from the dignified and well supported pedestal on which we now stand. Whether our Finance Minister will direct his attention to the free exchange of the products of the industry of all countries, commonly called free trade, involving, of course, direct taxation as a means of producing a revenue; or whether he will so remodel our Customs tariff as to protect Canada against commercial aggression; remains to be discovered when his policy is matured and presented to the Legislature. When Mr. GALT published his *résumé* or summary of political affairs in London, in 1859, under the title of "Canada 1849 to 1859," he considered free trade and direct taxation as utterly impracticable. It is quite possible that seven years may have operated serious changes in his opinions, and none perhaps greater than that produced by the unexpected abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whatever his plan may be, let us hope that having broken off all treaty obligations with our grasping neighbors, he will so arrange it that they must be held to the strict letter of our Proclamations, and that in the matter of our Fisheries, no concession will be made, unless a thorough equivalent be tendered from the other side. Let us, at this point of our career, strive to be confident, prudent and self-reliant. If enemies assail us, let us be prepared to repel them; and in trade, as in arms, let us protect ourselves against the wiles and stratagems of an enemy.

Remarkable Statement of Sterling King, a Prisoner Confined in the Louisville (Ky.) Jail—He Confesses to Having Assassinated President Lincoln and Attempted the Murder of Secretary Seward.

We published a few days since a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., to the effect that a man named STERLING KING, an inmate of the jail in that city, had confessed that he was the person who attempted the life of Secretary SEWARD. No faith whatever can be placed in the truth of the statements, but as a matter of interest we condense the following further particulars from the Louisville papers of the 22d. The *Courier* says:

"We chance to be personally cognizant of the antecedents of this pretended conspirator. He claims to be a native of Virginia, and states that he was a cousin of HORATIO KING, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General.

In 1863 he figured as a lawyer in Cincinnati, and also obtained permits for the shipment of goods to Memphis. While thus engaged he was arrested by the military authorities, charged with uttering disloyal sentiments, tried by court-martial and sentenced to six months' labor on the fortifications back of Covington, with a ball and chain attached to his leg. For some reason the sentence was not carried into effect.

Sometime afterward he appeared in Abingdon, Va., where he was sporting the uniform of a Confederate Colonel. Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN arrested him as a spy; he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be hung. But in this case, as as in so many others, good luck attended him, and he managed to escape to the Federal lines.

We know nothing of KING's operations subsequent to his escape from Virginia, until he was lodged in our city jail on the charge of stealing horses and buggies."

The *Democrat* says:

"KING states that he was the man who killed President LINCOLN. He says that he entered the theatre as any other person, purchasing a ticket and paying for it. At the appointed time he entered the private box in FORD's Theatre, Washington, where Mr. LINCOLN was, and he shot him with a single-barreled pistol, which he let fall at the time he leaped from the box. He gives as his object for using a single-barreled pistol that he was compelled to leave it behind him, and if it had been a revolver those in the box might have used it against him. He further says that after he shot the President and leaped from the box, he passed by several persons, but one of whom he knew—Miss LAURA KEENE—and she did not know him. According to his statement, J. WILKES BOOTH, whom it is said was the murderer of LINCOLN, was in the rear of the theatre awaiting with the horses.

From the vicinity of Ford's Theatre, he states that he went to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, and, after forcing an entrance, he made an attack upon the Secretary himself, cutting him in the throat with a bowie-knife. He says that after young SEWARD was knocked down, the old man begged not to be murdered, and that he struck the blow to silence him. His only regret seems to be that he did not kill the Secretary. He says that the statement published in the papers that there were two persons in the affair is false, as he is the man who shot the President and made the attack upon Secretary SEWARD. He says that there was another person in the affair, who has not yet been apprehended, who was to have killed STANTON, but he failed to fulfill his pledge.

In regard to BOOTH, he says that BOOTH had nothing to do with the killing, with the exception of assisting him to make his escape from the City of Washington. He gives in his written statement, which is now in the hands of the military, the route he pursued after leaving Washington. He says that the man killed in the barn, and who is said to have been BOOTH, is a prisoner who escaped from the Ohio prison. He claims to have, in company with BOOTH, went from Washington to Canada, and from thence to the island of Cuba. He states that his object in returning to the United States was for the purpose of releasing JEFF DAVIS, the President of the Confederate States.

In regard to Mrs. SURATT, who was executed as one of the conspirators, he says that she knew nothing of the conspiracy. The parties who planned the affair, three of whom have never been heard of, met regularly at the house of Mrs. SURATT, but she knew nothing of their design. He says that he was stopping at the house of Mrs. SURATT some ten or twelve days previous to the execution of the plot.

There are two prisoners now in jail, LLEWELLYN and GRIMES, who say that they know something of the affair, and it may be that the tale has been concocted for the purpose of getting the three released from the charges now against them, and have them turned over to the military authorities.

The above statement was made to Generals JEFF. C. DAVIS and WATKINS, at the jail, on Tuesday, after having been related to two or three of the prisoners and policeman BLIGH. Finding that his statement was likely to get him into very serious difficulty, KING determined to put an end to his miserable existence. He asked the privilege of having a small penknife, which was granted him. With this he opened the veins of the left arm, and would have bled to death, had it not been that the attempt was discovered by his cell-mate, and an alarm given. We yesterday paid a visit to KING in his cell, and found him too low to speak. The alarm in regard to his attempt to commit suicide was given about four o'clock in the morning, after he had bled for several hours.

The President in Pittsburgh.

At a large meeting of citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 20th, at which Col. MCKELVY presided and Hon. R. B. CARNOCHAN was the principal speaker, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the policy or plan of reconstruction of our disrupted Union, and the restoration of the loyal people of the several States to their rights and duties under the National Constitution, wisely originated by the late lamented President LINCOLN, and fearlessly and faithfully maintained by President JOHNSON, merits and demands our entire and absolute sanction and approval. That we recognize in the unflinching adherence of President JOHNSON to truth, and justice, and law, the surest guarantee of a speedy and permanent peace.

Resolved, That while cheerfully conceding to Congress all the rights and powers conferred by the Constitution, we deeply regret the exercise of any doubtful authority that may have a tendency to alienate great masses of the loyal people from a cordial support of the Government; deprive them of rights un-

...for the Constitution, or render them aliens and outcasts from their native land. That in the various and conflicting projects and schemes introduced by members of Congress, and upon which there is neither united action nor approval, we can discover only confusion, dissension, and partisan and sectional passion—destitute alike of enlarged statesmanship, National philanthropy or enduring nationality.

Resolved, That in a restored Union, under the Constitution, we recognise the best security for the payment of the public debt, the protection of American industry, the soundness and value of the currency, and the advance of the nation, with giant strides, in expansion, in power, prosperity and greatness.

Resolved, That President ANDREW JOHNSON, in appealing for support of his administration to the people, has furnished further evidence of his devotion to the principles of American Republicanism. His early defence of the country and its institutions in the Senate, in the army and in governing Tennessee, convinced all men of his patriotism and integrity; his manly advocacy of justice, truth and right; his plainly-spoken and determined purpose to execute the laws, guard the Constitution, restore the nation to peace, union and fraternity of classes, was to be expected from his past history, and has enshrined him in the hearts of the people. We, a portion of his constituents, bid him "a hearty God speed in his great work."

Resolved, That heartily concurring in the abolition of Slavery, and believing that protection and equality before the law ought to be accorded to all men, and candidly desiring these truths to be fully recognized and firmly established by the present Congress, it is, nevertheless, our duty distinctly to avow our determination to oppose all fanatical attempts, come from whatsoever quarter they may, to denounce the President of our choice, or to cripple his efforts in the execution of the high duties devolving on him in securing happy and permanently peaceful results from the horrors and devastations of the late unhallowed rebellion against liberty and law.

Resolved, That no State can be taken out of the Union—the late rebellion being an ineffectual effort to do so—and the rebellion having been utterly overthrown, it is the duty of Congress, without delay, to admit to seats in that body all loyal men who present regular credentials, and take the oath prescribed by law.

Resolved, That we sustain the recent veto of President JOHNSON on the Freedmen's Bill in all its parts.

On Sunday morning last Mr. SAMUEL P. GRIFFIN, of Saxonville, Massachusetts, was found lying in the road near his house dead. He had been to visit a brother at Waltham, and Saturday afternoon started on foot for home, he having been in the habit of taking long walks. The deceased was about sixty-five.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.

P. G. BULKLEY will sell on SATURDAY, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Finley, situated upon the King-st. Road, 1½ miles north of Port Chester Depot, Westchester County. The farm has been divided into four plots of about 15 acres each, upon one of which is a substantial frame dwelling containing fourteen rooms; barn, carriage-house, granary, &c. The other three plots are handsome building sites. Maps can be obtained at No. 33 Wall-st., or of J. W. FINLEY, Esq., Port Chester, or of WILLIAM CRAFT, Esq., on the premises. If the 31st should be stormy the sale will be the next fair day.

COUNTRY SEATS AT PELHAM FOR SALE.—A large stone mansion, with 24 acres of ground; the house is substantially built, with all modern improvements, is near the railroad depot, free from every kind of nuisance; perfectly healthy; will be sold with the furniture if desired. Also, on same estate, a roomy and pleasant Gothic cottage, with about four acres of ground. Also, a new frame house with 10 or more acres. Also, a very pretty cottage, with about 2 acres and stable. The above property is within one hour's ride of City, by New-Haven Railroad, and every way desirable for parties doing business in the City. For permits to view, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FORMERLY occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New-York. The premises contain about 78 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard, and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain, and the mountain ranges to the East, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN Newark, N. J., situated in South Broad-st., opposite the new park in the suburbs of the city, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house is in the midst of a beautiful garden filled with the choicest flowers and fruit trees; has a good basement and kitchen, with store-room, washhouse, &c.; two handsome parlors divided by folding doors; six bedrooms and bathroom; spacious hall, complete with handsome gas fixtures; also a good stable and carriage-house. Rent $1,000 per annum; possession 1st of May. Apply to KING & BOND, Real Estate Agents, No. 296 Broad st., Newark.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 28 ACRES SITUATED ON South Orange-av., 2½ miles from Broad-st., Newark, and 1 mile from Morris and Essex Railroad depot, Orange, N. J.; land is in a superior state of cultivation, and well watered by spring brooks; small house (4 rooms), outbuildings large and new, large garden, well stocked with fruit and berries. The above is handsomely located, and for sale with or without the stock, products and implements, upon easy terms. Newark and South Orange Railroad runs by the place, to be built this Summer. Address DEMAREST, BALL & CO., Wholesale and Retail Saddlery, No. 57 Reade-st., New-York, or DANIEL DEMAREST, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 170 OR 180 ACRES, SITUATED about one mile from railroad depot in Passaic, N. J., and two miles from Paterson, on the Paterson and Hoboken Plank-road; the land is in a good state of cultivation, well diversified for farming, and considerable good land very heavily timbered; large house and outbuildings; plenty of fruit of various kinds; this is an opportunity seldom offered, being one of the best farms in Passaic County, and within 45 minutes of New-York by the N. Y. and E. R. R.; sold only to close an estate. Address JOHN D. MERSELIS, Paterson, N. J., or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A first-class country seat, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove, a pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is on a slight eminence a mile north from the centre of the village, retired, and commands a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Price $27,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City, or of Messrs. PINGREE & BARKER, late Colt & Pingree, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—A MOST COMPLETE and beautiful residence on high ground, commanding fine inland and water view; a few minutes' walk from depot. House three stories, contains 12 rooms beside bathroom and pantries; gas and water throughout; 1½ acres land tastefully planted; shade trees and abundance of fruit. Furniture of the best description will be sold with the house, if desired. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

MILL PROPERTY AND FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—A flour mill and plaster mill doing a first-rate business both custom and merchant, nearly new, at Washingtonville, forty feet from depot on Newburgh branch of Erie Railway; one of the best mill properties in Orange County, N. Y., eleven miles from Newburgh; factory site adjoining the switch; also, house and some land. Post-office, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y. DAVID WRIGHT.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—From 12 to 67½ acres, at Peekskill on the Hudson; house large and convenient; large carriage-house, stables and barn, in good order; four orchards; five springs of water. Also, villa site. Beautiful view of Hudson River. Call or address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, upon the premises, the valuable residence of Capt. Erastus H. Booth, a little west of Greenport, Long Island, being a double two-story dwelling-house and 20 acres of good tillable land, with barn, carriage-shed and granary, picket fence, &c. Sale positive, on FRIDAY, 29th of March, at 4 P. M. E. H. BOOTH.

P. C. BULKLEY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on SATURDAY, March 31, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the handsome residence of Rev. E. S. Raymond, Port Chester, Westchester County; house has gas and all improvements, carriage house, stable; fruit and shade on the premises. For maps apply at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., or to Mr. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—IN ORANGE, N. J., AS the owner is traveling, a very desirable house, containing 14 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; fine grounds; shade and fruit trees in abundance; house in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire of GEORGE M. TRACY, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, 2½ miles from Newark, N. J.; one with 7, and the other has 14 rooms; high tower, bath-room, fountain in garden; buildings and grounds ample; extensive view; very healthy; one or twenty acres of land. Apply A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steamboat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TOMPKINSVILLE, NEAR THE ferry, 25 minutes from New-York, two pretty cottages, 8 rooms each and lots, $1,700 each. Also, at Bloomfield, a pretty place, $6,000. Other locations, all sizes and prices. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—Places in and around Stamford Village, varying in price from $3,000 to $30,000. A few places to let, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

STABLE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS STABLE for sale in 18th-st.; stalls for eight horses, and spacious carriage room; coachman's and groom's room, &c. Price $14,000. To be seen from 8 to 2 o'clock by permit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner store, No. 432 Water-st., suitable for a hotel. Apply to FRANCIS D. FOWLER, Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 103 Reade-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—BRICK HOUSE south side of 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; westerly one of five. Inquire of G. W. NOBLE, brick and coal yard, foot of 129th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PATERSON, N. J., A NEAT country place, cottage, barn, 1¾ acres, well cultivated, plenty of fruit, good water, &c.; will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 107 West 20th-st., with modern improvements and in good order. Apply to C. B. BOSTWICK, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 45 Charlton-st.; slate roof, gas fixtures; if not sold by April 1 will be to rent. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 34 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMERCY Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST AND third brick cottage in West 6th-st., near 10th-av. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 40x40; wing attached, 22x26 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THIS CITY, A building, eligibly situated for business, within two blocks of the East River. The main building is 60x100 feet, with two wings, one of 30, the other of 29 feet frontage; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler, capacity 100 horse, with power rented to the amount of $3,000 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, with steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam hoists running from basement to highest story. The building is lighted front, side and rear. The one wing is a five-story building, with steam hoist. Any manufacturer requiring ample room, power, light and water, will find this most desirable property. For terms apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 823 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT ON Staten Island; twenty-five acres, full ocean view, two good houses, ice-house filled, (100 tons) all necessary outbuildings, land, fences and buildings in perfect order, within three minutes' walk of railroad depot; ten trains a day to and from New-York, time one hour; several churches, post-office, &c., &c., within fifteen minutes' walk. Household furniture, stock and every tool required on the farm, will be sold with it, if applied for soon. Also, a farm of thirteen acres, with cottage and good outbuildings, adjoining the above. The above property is well known as one of the most beautiful and convenient locations on Staten Island. Apply between 10 and 2, at No. 28 William-st., Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places in the vicinity of New-York, in Kings County; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; house large and commodious, built in the most substantial manner for the owner's own occupancy; all modern improvements; hot and cold water through the house; hot and cold grapery and greenhouse all in bearing order; first-class neighborhood; all necessary outbuildings, containing about six acres of land; within 45 minutes of the City, hourly. Inquire of HARVEY HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—TWO HIGH-stoop three-story brick houses, with basements and counter-cellars, 46 feet deep by 18 feet 9 inches front and rear; Philadelphia fronts with brown-stone trimmings, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements; very pleasantly located, on south side of 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; about half the purchase money can be left (if required) on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises or of JOHN J. DEVOE, at No. 191 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM IN EAST Chester, 15 miles from City Hall, and within 2½ miles of station on both the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads; containing 150 acres, with two beautiful streams running through it; well stocked with all descriptions of fruit and old forest trees, and the finest evergreens. The place commands a splendid view of the East River and Sound, and is, in all respects, desirable for a gentleman's residence. The land is in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BIRMINGHAM, CONN., THE valuable property late the residence of Henry Atwater, deceased. There is a modern, elegantly-built dwelling-house, complete, with stable and grounds, tastefully ornamented with shrubbery, a fine garden, stocked with grapes and fruit trees. It is centrally located, and a most desirable investment, and is the most valuable business site in the village. For terms, which are low, apply to W. S. CHARNLEY, or CHAS. ATWATER, New-Haven; or THOMAS ELMES, Birmingham.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, 22 feet 4 inches wide, 40 feet deep, lot 100 feet; newly furnished and painted this Spring, and in thorough good order from top to bottom; has all the modern improvements. Price, $15,000; part can remain on mortgage. Location, Rodney-st., near Bedford-av. Premises can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., by card from D. ALLEN, No. 66 Pine-st., New-York.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and no waste land; dwelling in perfect order, with every convenience; good farm-house and extensive outbuildings, such as barn, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c.; view, both river and inland unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT IN the town of Pelham, Westchester County, the residence of the late Hon. John Hunter, known as Hunter's Island, containing about 250 acres of land, and there is an elegant stone mansion with wings, greenhouse, grapery, stone stable, lodge, &c. The property will be sold in parcels if desired, or the house and 30 acres will be rented for a first-class hotel for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, upon Hudson, a neat cottage; eight rooms and seven acres of land. This property adjoins the country residence of T. L. Boutillier, Esq., and is only 15 minutes' walk from the depot. On the premises are a good supply of water, good stables, outhouses, &c.; also, a variety of choice fruit and other trees. If not sold, will be let in whole or part. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. CRANE, ticket agent at Hastings Depot, or Mr. PROTE.

FOR SALE AT ROCKLAND LAKE—A most desirable country seat, ¾ of a mile from steamboat landing on North River; house is large and commodious, good outbuildings, &c.; 18 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; large water front on the lake; a large supply of choice fruits and shade trees; the views are very fine; location healthy. Price, $10,000; terms easy. Apply to DAY, FERDON & CO., 191 Broadway, Room 4.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and an acre or more of garden—the homestead of the late Jonathan Parkhurst, at Milburn, three minutes from Morris and Essex Railroad station; one hour from New-York; house contains twenty rooms; suitable for a large family or Summer boarders; price $6,500. Can be seen by applying to the depot master at Milburn, or address F., Box 443 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Newark, N. J., just beyond the city line, on Irvington Horse Railroad; lot 160 by 200, house 44 by 40, 15 rooms, lighted with gas, fine view, good neighborhood, within 15 minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad depot; horse cars pass the door; price $12,000. Apply to A. Q. K., No. 263 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE piece of property in Brooklyn; cottage house three-story and extension: 2 full lots; situated on De Kalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins, fashionable neighborhood; shade trees, grapevine, &c., &c.; residence of a gentleman lately deceased; price only $7,000. Inquire for Mrs. W. H. TIBBALS.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., WITH a view unsurpassed for extent and variety, a large and stylish house, with every modern improvement, nearly new and in most complete order; not over three minutes' walk from the cars, which run with every boat. The grounds are well fruited, very neat, and front on two avenues. Price reasonable; terms accommodating. Inquire of WM. L. ALLEN & CO., No. 67 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses, design, materials and workmanship of the very best kind, and one of the most improving and best neighborhoods; near the Park, on 60th-st., north side; Nos. 95 and 97, near Lexington-av.; ready for occupancy. Inquire of HAMILTON & CONNOR, builders, on the premises.

A FARM OF 32 ACRES FOR SALE ON Staten Island, three minutes' walk from Huguenot Station, commanding a splendid view of Prince's Bay; good soil and abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house with 7 rooms, barn and other outbuildings. Inquire of J. C. MILLER, No. 2 South-st., or of D. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone houses, plain brown-stone columns around doors; new brown-stone handrails and bannisters; built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, CARRIAGE-FACTORY and lot at Pelham, Westchester County, 16 miles from New-York, and 1¼ miles from Mt. Vernon Depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house in best of order, and contains 10 rooms, with plenty of small fruit and shrubbery on the place. For terms apply to CHAS. M. HINMAN, No. 191 Chambers-st., New-York.

J. BISHOP'S FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE—Suitable for cotton, woolen or iron manufacturing; 120 feet on State-st. and 220 feet on Sheffield-st.; brick, three and four stories high, with 85 horse power, belting, shafting, &c.; now running in good order. Inquire of EDWARD A. JEE, No. 40 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also No. 187 East 50th-st.; partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 52d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN 28TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and chateau-roof, four-story, brown-stone high-stoop house; moderate size; recently and thoroughly built; handsomely finished, walnut; all modern improvements. Address R. R. S., Post-office, Box No. 2,904.

FOR SALE AT MOUNT VERNON—A COMFORTABLE house, with four city lots; within two minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Depot. Apply to RICHARD ATKINSON, No. 51 West-st., N. Y., or to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE—THIRTY lots on Bainbridge-st., Fulton and Atlantic avs., at private sale by J. W. BARTLETT, No. 589 Broadway; otherwise at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, THURSDAY, March 29, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES of land, fine garden, 108 miles from New-York, on the west bank of the Hudson; one of the most delightful locations on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE dwelling-house, in splendid order, with all modern improvements, No. 56 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits and terms, apply to EDMUND YENNI, No. 182 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, A GOTHIC COTTAGE; contains 11 rooms; has gas throughout, an abundance of fruit and fine view of river. Price, $7,500. For particulars apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 8 Trinity-place.

JAMAICA—FOR SALE, A TWO-STORY AND basement house, in Jamaica, L. I. Lot well fenced and well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HALL & CORNISH, No. 256 South-st.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-class two-story and attic brick double-house, with all modern improvements, stable and four lots of ground, between Gates and Greene avs. Apply to FRED. CONDIT, No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY—ON STATEN Island—For sale, 20 acres; mansion 50x50, extension 30x40, lodge 20x30; magnificent park, splendid views, perfectly healthy. Immediate possession. Terms favorable. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT SEVEN ACRES OF land, unimproved, in the Sixth Ward of the City of Newark, N. J., near South Orange road. Apply to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

$5,800—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement house and lot, No. 167 West 19th-st.; house 15x40, lot 15x92; gas fixtures and all modern improvements. Apply at No. 320 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 263 WEST 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with or without the furniture; lot 18.9 by half the block; house 18.9x36 feet. Apply to GEO. W. TODD, No. 64 Dey-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable corner property on William-st., below Wall-st.; well rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT, NO. 4 PINE-ST.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS.

Offer for sale a large number of first and second class residences in this City, and country seats and farms on the Hudson, in this State, New-Jersey and other sections.

ALSO, TO LET—FIFTEEN FURNISHED HOUSES, and a number of houses unfurnished.

ALSO, WILL LOAN MONEY ON MORTGAGE.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE NO. 6 PINE-ST.

A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the desirable residences Nos. 104 and 120 West 4th-st., (Washington-square,) and No. 158 West 32d-st.; possession May 1. Also, lots on West 66th-st., near 11th-av. Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS.

30,000 acres good farming lands in Iowa, 3,000 acres in Nebraska, good locations, 640 acres in Shelby County, Iowa, well adapted for a stock farm. For sale by GEO. B. SARGENT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 48.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable residence on the banks of the East River, opposite 65th-st., New-York, about one mile from Hunter's Point, 34th-st. and James-slip Ferries. The property consists of three or five acres of land, well stocked with a large variety of the choicest fruit, roses, shrubbery and shade trees. The dwelling is commodious, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower-baths, &c.; large barn, outhouses, and excellent well of water.

ALSO FOR SALE—In the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, several beautiful cottages and other houses, varying in size and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their situation for attraction and convenience to the City of New-York cannot be surpassed in its vicinity.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—WYNNESTOWE—THE RESIDENCE of the late Wm. H. Ranlett, on the Saddle River, within 20 miles of New-York and 1½ miles from Hohokus depot, on the Erie Railroad. The main building is of brown-stone; the whole house is of good size, heated throughout with steam, and conservatory attached; these with the barn and numerous outbuildings are in good order, including a well filled ice-house. The farm contains about 60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two cottages for laborers are on the place. The orchards are filled with the choicest fruit, and the garden with various fruits and vines. The grounds are tastefully laid out and the situation is perfectly healthy; a never-failing trout stream runs through the premises. Inquire of N. ORR, No. 52 John-st., or DANIEL LOW, No. 20 Broadway, and on the premises. Price $30,000.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence, with 2½ acres of land, stable, carriage-house and other suitable outbuildings, eligibly situated on Centre-st., within ten minutes' walk of the depot, and commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain, &c. The house is well built and in complete order throughout, and contains 13 rooms, very fine cellar, and all the modern improvements of gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, stationary wash-tubs, furnace, &c. The grounds are highly improved and tastefully laid out, comprising an excellent garden, abundance of fruit and shade trees, lawn, and pasturage for one cow. Price $20,000. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., between 9 and 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY IN TARRYTOWN belonging to the estate of Jacob Requa, deceased; there is a fine wharf and an extensive water front; a good dwelling, 28x30, and a storehouse, 18x37; the measurement of the entire premises is about 81 feet by 700 feet. An opportunity is hereby offered for the purchase of a property well suited for manufacturing or commercial purposes, and can be purchased at a price to make it an inducement for parties seeking an investment. The Hudson River Railroad depot is very near, and a good depth of water at the wharf. For further information and a map of the premises, apply to J. M. REQUA, No. 29 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL place containing 18 acres, or more if desired, on the Hudson, running to the River, 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie, with a fine brick dwelling, having all modern improvements. Also, usual outbuildings, good garden, abundance of fruit, and over 500 feet of luxuriantly bearing grape vines. If disposed of before the 15th of April, the furniture may be secured, either to hire or purchase; neighborhood healthful, and the best society; owner leaving the country. For particulars apply to JAMES SMILLIE, National Bank Note Company, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE—An elegant modern house, near New-York, accessible at all hours, and location perfectly healthy; has a beautiful river front, with salt-water bathing-house, fine shade and ornamental trees, grapes and other fruits; is expensively furnished; will be sold with or without the furniture. Also, a splendid carriage-house and stable. Being within a short driving distance of the City, it is very pleasant for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. Immediate possession given, if desired. For particulars address with real name, WILLIAM, Box No. 380 Post-office, New York.

$5,000.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—One hour from New-York. A beautiful cottage, about one acre of land, with ornamental and fruit trees, and grape-vines and other fruit in garden, a stream of running water, a large fine barn, and other outbuildings, all in good order, and a perfectly healthy location; by railroad to Newark, and horse-car to near the house; worth $6,500; will be sold for $5,000, as the owner has another place in the vicinity. Apply to WM. PETTY, Irvington, or owner, Box No. 3,232 New-York Post-office.

$4,000 CASH, BALANCE ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—For sale low a four-story brick house 38x46, 30 rooms, in a choice locality, convenient to ferries and cars, and well adapted to first-class boarders; containing all modern improvements; price $16,000. Also, a four-story brick house 25x46, and an extension, all built by day's work, on Henry-st.; all modern improvements; elegant parlors, &c.; price $12,000. DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 4 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURING PLOT AND WATER FRONT FOR SALE OR TO LET—A splendid property for manufacturing purposes, of 35 acres, with about 600 feet of water front, near Port Richmond, opposite Newark Bay, on Staten Island. Upon the premises is a wharf 330 feet long, at which the ferry-boats from New-York now land their passengers. The land is beautifully situated for cottages, and adapted to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, being a gradual rise from the water. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in Westchester County, situated at Riverton, one mile from Mamaroneck depot, New-Haven Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York. It is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country. House large, with all the modern improvements, good stable, a fine variety of fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land or more if desired. If not sold by April 16 will be let furnished. J. H. JENKINS & CO., No. 226 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDSON, a beautiful country seat, with 13 acres of land, in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Rossiter, Sloan, Derham and others, and well worthy of the attention of any one wishing to locate on the Hudson. Price $22,000. Plans may be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to N. G. FOSTER or R. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE REPLETE, worth $18,000, for $13,000; rents for $2,000; possession 1st of May; also two and three-story houses in Bloomingdale, cheap; also brick, three and four stories, in this City and Brooklyn, and lots for $750; in Harlem $300; in Brooklyn and in Brookville, lots $100, $50, $25. VAN VECHTEN, No. 85 Wall-st.

A CHOICE FARM—160 ACRES, FINE BUILDINGS and fruits, in Rockland County—$16,000: do. 126 acres, excellent buildings and fruits, $10,000. Farms in Westchester, Orange, Rockland, and all parts of New-Jersey, from $1,000 upward. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange, please call on or address W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FAIRFIELD, CONN., COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Delightfully situated, commanding an extensive view; stone house, modern and spacious; an abundance of garden and other fruits; two and a quarter hours from New-York; 9 trains daily. Address Box No. 1,576 Bridgeport, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM OF 33 ACRES, WITH GOOD, large house, good outbuildings, for sale: two fine orchards, four acres of woodland, near Monsey and Spring Valley Stations; horses, cows, wagons and farming implements; the whole will be sold for $6,300. Inquire of Mr. PALMER, Lafayette Hotel, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place. Part on mortgage.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, POSSESSION APRIL 20, a desirably located four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in good order, modern improvements, &c., in 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 22x55, lot 98 feet 9 inches. Apply to GROSS, MARCH & CO., No. 89 Water-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT ISLIP, L. I.—Containing 200 acres, three large trout ponds, house and outbuildings large and in good order; one-half mile water front on South Bay; would trade for good unencumbered City property. For particulars apply to W. L. ALLEY, No. 389 West Washington Market.

A CHOICE FARM OF 60 ACRES—BUILDINGS and fruits, one hour in New-Jersey, $8,500; 30 acres in Rockland Co., buildings, fruits and stock included, $4,500. Farms and country seats, all prices and locations. Also, village property worthy of notice. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $8,500, TERMS EASY, A neat cottage house, No. 50 112th-st., near 2d-av.; neighborhood first-rate, nine rooms, good under-cellar, &c.; present occupant will remain at an increased rent, if desired. Apply to CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

AT YONKERS—FINE RESIDENCE, 16 ROOMS, all modern improvements, neat stable, 1½ acres, choice garden, fruit, shade, &c., for sale very low; also, desirable residences at Hastings, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—3½ MILES from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson; good soil, healthy location, wood and plow land, fruit, &c. For particulars address or apply to SAMUEL M. BROWN, 126th-st., Harlem, opposite station-house.

A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with large garden, plenty of fruit, five minutes from depot, at Elizabeth, N. J., $7,500; forty trains daily; fifty minutes from City Hall. For further particulars, apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 228 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—LIME WORKS IN ROCKLAND County, 30 miles by railroad from City; 30 acres land, with buildings, for $7,000; profits last year $1,600; must sell. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st., from 9 to 4.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, AT FISHKILL, ON the Hudson, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 2 P. M., a new Gothic house; lot 150 feet front and 200 deep, with a good barn on the place. For particulars apply to JAMES M. DENNIS, No. 69 3d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

AT ORANGE—FARM OF FORTY ACRES, TWO miles from depot; price $4,500. Also, residence with six acres of land one mile from depot; fine location; price $8,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST 14TH-ST.—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 by 60 feet, and in complete order. It will be sold low, as the owner is in Europe. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, TWO extra large and elegant houses adjoining, in fine order; lots extra deep, with stables in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND barn in Hackensack, N. J.; five minutes' to depot; nine rooms, all in fine order. Apply to J. J. TALLMAN, No. 192 Broadway.

$150,000.—THE ADVERTISER WILL exchange, cash, 8 and 10 per cent. interest-paying securities, and unincumbered real estate, for merchandise. Address R. S. T., Box 128 Times Office.

LEASE OF A STORE AND BASEMENT for sale, with or without the stock of furniture; would be a good stand for grocery and provisions. No. 209 Spring-st., one door from Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 8 WEST 46th-st. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, FIVE FIRST-class houses, $8,000 to $10,500; 20 houses in Brooklyn, $1,200 to $20,000. Apply at No. 128 [illegible], Room No. 3.

FOR SALE.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for more than 20 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience: large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c.—all newly painted.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, graveled walks, Summer-house, statuary, and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN, of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea-bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The undersigned offer for sale or to let a commodious and first-class residence, on Hudson Terrace, at Newburgh, N. Y., commanding an extensive view of Newburgh Bay and the adjacent Highlands, including West Point, Storm King, &c., &c. The house is of brick and stone, was designed by Calvert Vaux, architect, and by days' work erected under his direction; contains twenty-two rooms, fitted with every desirable convenience; the yard contains a variety of choice fruit trees and flowers. Price, $25,000; terms of payment easy. The above property, if not sold before the middle of April next, will be rented, with abundant and elegant furniture, for the ensuing year from 1st May next, to a good tenant. For particulars address or inquire of HASBROUCKS & TAYLOR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 38 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing: 20 acres apple trees; 30 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at
COMBES & NIX'S,
No. 369 West Washington Market,
Between Fulton and Dey sts.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place. Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING and grounds belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and smaller fruits, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the town, and having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given April 1, 1866. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. B. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn, 62x100. For a factory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the location is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame dwelling-house, No. 129 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near Sands-st. The location is good. Lot 20x100. R. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000. Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $6,000 each. Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—$1,000 DOWN WILL PURCHASE a substantial two-story brick house and lot, basement and under-cellar, on 90th-st., near Avenue A. Inquire at BIDWELL'S, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING six rooms, cellar, &c., in perfect order, with half an acre of garden, fruit, &c., near Paterson, N. J. Price $2,200. Address K. FIX, Box No. 63, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, RAILWAY, INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES,
In Buildings Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW-STREET,
ALL NEAR WALL-STREET.
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 and 50 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE for $800, situated on the south side of Long Island, at Mastic, in a beautiful location near the bay. This house was lately the country residence of a gentleman in New-York; is large and commodious; there are good barns, carriage-house and boat-house on the premises; the railroad depot is at Yaphank, 60 miles from New-York. For full particulars apply to J. G. FLOYD, Jr., No. 60 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT Lofts (3d and 4th floors) of the Marble Store (over Devlin & Co.), corner Broadway and Warren-st., suitable for any importing business, or for a manufacturing or commission house. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 171 Broadway, New York, or No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN LOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED COUNTRY seat with garden, stable, &c., on Staten Island, two minutes' walk from Pleasant Plain Railroad Station, from the 1st April to 1st November; considered one of the most pleasant situations on the Island; a chance seldom offered. Rent $700. Inquire of F. RULLMAN, No. 63 East 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, on the Heights, two furnished and unfurnished brick houses, delightfully situated, of immediate access to ferry; hot and cold water, gas and all modern conveniences; gardens, lawn, wood land and stables, &c.; location healthy and view unsurpassed. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 139 Broadway.

TO LET—THE REAR BUILDINGS NOS. 147 AND 149 West 25th-st., now being fitted up as stables, making two stables each 25x25, three-stories high, with fine dry basement; the above premises will be let for manufacturing purposes to a desirable tenant. For particulars apply at No. 414 Water-st., between Market and Catherine.

NO ADVANCE IN RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, completely furnished, on 34th-st., near Lexington-av., to rent at $400 per month, from May 1, being the same rent it has produced for several months past—the present tenant having purchased elsewhere. Inquire at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 22, of D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful place known as Elm Place, at Westport, Conn., two hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, to let for four or five months from June 1. Good stable on the premises, fine well of water, and splendid shade trees. Address MOSES W. WILSON, Esq., Westport, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—A very elegant four-story brown-stone front house in the best part of South Oxford-st., one of the most desirable situations in the City; it is handsomely furnished, and is suitable for a first-class family. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 269 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT EDGEWATER, on west bank of Hudson River, within 8 miles of New-York; easy of access, drive of 20 minutes via ferry at 42d-st., North River, and 45 minutes by steamboat from Spring-st.; 50 acres of land, fine woodland rambles, charming views, &c.; stables and bowling-alley. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SHOP WITH STEAM-POWER TO LET.—A room 25 by 30 feet, well lighted, with one or two horse-power; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to W. BECK, No. 151 West 14th-st., 3d floor.

TO RENT—IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A FURNISHED house for the Summer, or longer, pleasantly located rooms, good size, for board of the owner and family. Address H., Orange, Box No. 174 Times Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF AN ENGLISH basement (brown-stone) house to a small family of grown persons; the owner resides in the house. Inquire at No. 191 East 18th-st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET IN ALL parts of the City. Several entire buildings to be erected in Lispenard, Mercer, Howard and Broadway. D. D. ORRELL, Agent for owners, No. 78 Cedar-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN—With or without board, in a private family, on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 235 WEST 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing three rooms, small hall room and bath-room, Croton water, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH steam power, two floors in the large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 15 Spruce-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, PART OF THE DWELLING-house No. 108 King-st., to a small private family only. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Good reference required.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in New-York and Staten Island; also, furnished in Brooklyn and Stamford, Conn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. ferry, for six months or a year from early part of April next. Address L. F. HOUSE, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORES AND DWELLINGS OF buildings Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Harrison-st., corner of Washington. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 472 West 22d-st.; size 22x50, with gas fixtures. For permits apply to JAMES W. TAYLOR, No. 27 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HIGH BASEMENT, HANDSOMELY furnished for a physician's office. Apply at No. 94 10th-st., one door from University-place.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN—At No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st., up two flights of stairs. Possession given immediately.

ON FOURTH-AV.—A LARGE STORE TO LET on 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Inquire No. 813 Broadway. S. CANTRELL.

THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st., to let. Apply to MEALIO & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 50 East 20th-st. Apply to G. H. BREWSTER, No. 31 Pine-st.

CANAL-ST.—LEASE FOR SALE, STOCK, FIXTURES, &c. Apply at No. 325 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES TO LET—IN FOURTH story of the first-class marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty sts. Rent $300. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LIVERPOOL.—THE UNIVERSAL HOTEL, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.—The above excellently situate, long-established, and well furnished family and commercial hotel, is now to be let, in consequence of the proprietor retiring from the business. This hotel is situate opposite the Victoria and Trafalgar Docks, Waterloo-road, being one of the most commanding positions on the line of docks. The numerous bed-rooms, coffee and sitting rooms, are well and appropriately furnished, the bar and saloon are extensive, the billiard-room and American bowling-alley well frequented; there are good kitchens, wash-house, water-closets, bath-rooms, and every useful convenience. The removal of other similar establishments in the locality by the railway about to be constructed, with a station immediately adjacent to this hotel, will materially enhance its value. To an enterprising party having an American connection this is an opportunity offering unusual advantages. A sum will be taken for the whole, or a price fixed for good will and trade fixtures. The furniture at a valuation. No brokers need apply. For further particulars apply to Mr. McCLELLAND, auctioneer, 18 Basnett-st., Liverpool, England.

AT 119 NASSAU-ST., UNFURNISHED houses to let by SEPTIMUS COBB & CO.

E. 12th-st., bet. 3d and 4th av., 4 s, h s, b s, 25x62x98	$3,500
E. 16th-st., bet. 3d and 4th av., 4 s, h s, b, 26x65x108	3,000
E. 27th-st., bet. Lex. and 4th av., 4 s, h s, b's, 25x60x100	2,500
E. 31st-st., bet. Mad. and 4th av., 4 s, E b, b s, 20x60x98	3,500
E. 31st-st., bet. 2d and 3d av., 4 s, E b, b, 20x50x98	1,400
E. 83d-st., bet. 2d and 3d av., 2 s, h s, f.	700
W. 16th-st., bet. 5th and 6th av., 4 s, h s, b s, 20x60x98	3,000
W. 19th-st., bet. 5th and 6th av., 5 s, E b, b, 20x65x100	3,000
W. 21st-st., bet. 6th and 7th av., 3 s, h s, b, 23x56x98	2,200
W. 22d-st., bet. 10th and 11th av., 3 s, h s, b, 25x50x100	1,800
W. 31st-st., bet. 6th and 7th av., 3 s, h s, b s, 22x55x98	2,000
W. 50th-st., bet. B'way and 8th av., 3 s, h s b s, 18x52x80 carpets, cornices, blinds, mirrors, &c. car.-house on the rear	1,500
W. 54th-st., bet. 7th and 8th av., 4 s, h s, b s	2,000
W. 128th-st., bet. 5th and 6th av., 3 s, h s, b, 22x50x100	1,000
Irving-pl., bet. 16th and 17th st., 3 s, h s, b, 20x45x85	2,500
Waverley-pl., 4 s, h s, b, 25x60x103	3,000
Lex.-av., bet. 33d and 34th st., 3 s, h s, b, 20x50x98	1,600
Somerville, N. J., cottage, 7 rooms, plenty ground	450

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE YEAR a country residence, furnished, with 13 acres cultivated; house 15 rooms, with good barn, Summer kitchen and other outbuildings; fine fruit, spring, well and cisterns; high ground with splendid view of the Hudson; 10 minutes' walk from depot of N. R. R. of New-Jersey, at Piermont, 27 miles from City. Also, one cottage, with fine fruit, shrubbery, garden, &c., for sale at Port Richmond, S. I., near ferry. Apply to E. H. MOULTON, No. 490 Broadway.

CORNWALL, N. Y.—TO LET—FOR FOUR months from the 1st of June, a furnished house, 20 minutes' ride from the landing, with 12 rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees. There will be a good garden planted, a stable, and use of and pasture for a cow. The house stands on high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st.; J. M. BARRETT, No. 93 Warren-st., and JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—IN PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a large handsome brick building, recently built in the most substantial manner: suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; will be rented for a term of years. Apply at R. R. FINCH'S SONS, No. 226 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AN ELEGANT brown-stone; first-class neighborhood; most superbly furnished throughout; silver, linen, crockery, glass, &c., &c.; will sell for $75,000, or will rent to perfectly responsible party for $500 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON A lease for a club-house; house, furniture, &c., cost over $60,000; the advantages in some respects unequaled in this City; it is thoroughly and elegantly furnished. For full particulars and permits, apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FROM 1st June to 1st October, a neatly furnished cottage, commanding a beautiful view of the bay, and situated ten minutes' walk from either the Quarantine or the New-Brighton ferries. Apply to G. S., Box No. 1,808 Post-office.

TO LET—AT RYE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, the house formerly occupied by Dr. Ostrander, situated near the Cliff House, and commanding a magnificent water view; large stable and bath-house, garden and shade, and about five acres of land. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FOUR NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with every convenience for housekeeping, for six months, (perhaps twelve) in a good down-town location; rent $15 per week. Address W. J. G., Box No. 1,300 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 82 WASHINGTON-ST., A LARGE building, 80 feet by 25; suitable for storage of iron or other heavy goods; would be let on a lease of five years. Apply to RICHARD ATKINSON, No. 51 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, without board; west side of the City; a good neighborhood, and within fifteen minutes of the City Hall by cars. Address V. T., Box No. 138 Times Office.

TO LET—IN 50TH-ST., A BASEMENT PARLOR floor, and two rooms up stairs; all modern improvements; convenient to cars; rent $50 per month. Call at No. 433 5th-av., between 6 and 9 in the evening, or address J. G., coach factory, No. 29 4th-av.

A FAMILY EXPECTING TO SPEND SEVERAL years in Europe will let their elegantly furnished house on West 19th-st., near 5th-av., for one or more years, at $600 per month. Inquire at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 22, of D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED brown-stone house on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house in splendid order; will be let on a lease from one to three years. For particulars apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop dwelling house, in perfect order and thoroughly furnished, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av., for 18 months, or during the absence of the owner in Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, to a small private family, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Principals only need address B., Box No. 172 Times Office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THREE THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 242, 246, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 354 West 23d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, first-class four-story basement house; well and fully furnished; below 39th-st., near Madison-av.; furnished at $3,500. Address Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a large building now being erected in the upper part of the City, suitable for any large manufacturing business. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A FIRST-FLOOR and basement; also lofts on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel, near Broadway. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park; rent $450. Inquire of J. HOOPER, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light airy rooms, located near the ferry. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN 2D-AV., WITHIN THREE BLOCKS of Stuyvesant-square, a three-story house, eleven rooms; rent $2,000. Apply to H. W., No. 36 Dey-st., between 4 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 64 Harrison-st., Brooklyn; commodious and convenient. Inquire of GEO. S. DWIGHT, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR TWO YEARS FROM MAY 1, A three-story house, high-stoop, brown-stone front, with all modern improvements, in 18th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to A. T. WILDS, No. 247 Broadway.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the English basement house No. 49 West 19th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. For permits apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, from May 1, house No. 77 2d-av. For permits apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED house, with stabling, at Manchester, Vt. Apply to, or address T. W. WHITTEMORE, No. 579 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT NO. 18 William-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, INCLUDING an entire parlor floor, at No. 78 5th-av., near 14th-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 103 CHATHAM-ST., 80 feet deep. Inquire in picture-store, 111 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. Apply to F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

OFFICE WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN WISHES an extensive room or English basement, with waiting room or privilege of parlor, between 4th and 6th avs. and 26th and 40th sts. Address, stating price, furnished and unfurnished, ANATOMY, Station D, New-York Post-office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS WANTED—PARTIALLY furnished, by a gentleman and his wife, without board, in a quiet house, between 4th and 23d sts. References given and required. Address C. M. C., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A FARM FROM 15 TO 25 ACRES, within 2½ hours of New-York, with good improvements, price not exceeding $14,000. Address E. P. M., Box No. 173 Times Office, with full particulars. Long Island places not wanted.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A family of nine or ten persons, within from one to two hours of the City, for six months from 1st of May. Reply, giving location, price, number of rooms, outhouses, garden, church and school surroundings, &c., to Post-office Box No. 5,947.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, A four-story first-class house, location central, for a family of adults; rent not over $150 per month; would purchase carpets and part of furniture; a prompt and careful tenant. Address BUTTERFIELD, Box No. 1,678, Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT BY A FAMILY OF adults, a country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with five to twenty acres of land, within thirty miles of the City; Hudson River preferred. Address, fully, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 502 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A cottage containing 8 to 10 rooms, within one hour of New-York by rail or boat. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED Lodge-room, to be used by a literary society on Friday evenings. Address, stating terms, &c., TREASURER, No. 66 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL RESPECTABLE family, second floor, in a good neighborhood, in a house with one family; rent must be moderate. Address H. M. N., Box No. 180 Times Office.

HOTELS.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

Will open about the 15th of May. Persons wishing to engage rooms at this hotel for the season would do well to apply early. Address HAZARD & CO.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST., a private family hotel, with all the conveniences and improvements of a superior establishment, at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desiring a home may be obtained for the coming month. Transient board $3 per day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—COMFORTABLE but plain accommodations wanted for a gentleman, wife and daughter, a young lady, near a railroad route in the eastern suburbs; Fulton, DeKalb or Myrtle-av. cars; parlor and two rooms, or, if with small family, general parlor would answer; would furnish rooms if preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 138 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, BY A gentleman, wife and daughter, in a pleasant location, near the ferry preferred; must be in a private family, and terms moderate. Address H. H. C., Box No. 1,181 New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, No. 299 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., ten minutes' walk to Chestnut or Market-st. depots. No children taken. Good reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen on parlor and second floor; house convenient to cars and stages; No. 34 West 28th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suites or single, without board, for gentlemen only; also, a basement for a physician. No. 94 10th-st., one door from University-place.

A FEW LARGE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen with board, at No. 85 East 4th-st. Reference required. No moving in May.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife. Liberal price paid for good accommodations. Address H., Harlem Post-office.

NO. 79 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Suites of furnished rooms to let, with board, on the second floor, front.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No 497 Broome-st., west side. No moving in May.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen without board, in the first-class house No. 24 West 28th-st., near Madison Park.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, and the accommodations of a new and elegant country mansion, provided with all the modern improvements of gas, hydrant water, bath-rooms, &c., &c., and delightfully situated within ten minutes' walk of the depot, can be had for three months from the 18th of June, at Morristown, N. J. The table will be liberally supplied with all the luxuries, as well as the substantials of the season. Price of board, from $12 to $20 per week. Address Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN FIRST-class country board from the 1st of May in a farmhouse, delightfully situated in a pleasant and healthy village, on the banks of a river a few miles from the Central Railroad, in Fulton County. Good fishing, driving, sailing, &c. Terms $10 per week. Reference—G. E. Slocum, No. 418 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN GREEN'S FARMS, near Southport, Conn., about 2½ hours from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad; location pleasant, and very healthy. There is a barn on the place, with accommodations for horses. But few boarders will be taken; references exchanged. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Station D, Bible House, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OPEN HIS house for boarders on the 1st of May. Those who wish to get good country board in a pleasant location, where pure water and fine air abound, will apply immediately, either in person or by letter. Rooms large and airy. Address J. T. MANN, Milton, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for a family of eight or ten persons, with good accommodations, in the village of Montgomery, Orange County. For terms, inquire of Dr. EAGER, corner of Hudson and North Moore sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, or within one hour's ride of New-York, from May 1, for a gentleman, wife and son; three rooms required. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, J. M. D., Times Office, Box No. 129.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, from 1st of May, within a short distance of the City. Address, stating location and terms, WESTCOTT, No. 785 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE HARNESS MAKERS' EMPLOYERS' UNION.—The Harness Makers' Employers' Union are hereby requested to meet at the Everett House, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 29, at 4 P. M. Punctual attendance is respectfully requested as business of importance will be presented. By order of the Committee,
A. H. DUNSCOMB,
ROBT. LOWDEN,
PATK. TRAINOR,
CHRIS. GRAHAM,
ISAAC J. STILLINGS,
WOOD GIBSON, Jr., Chairman.
RICHD. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP WILL PREACH at Laight-st. Baptist Church every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7½. A cordial invitation is given to all denominations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O C

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

W. & S. BUTCHER, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
Office No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York,
Have received by recent importation:
Wm. Goodlad's C. S. Files for MACHINISTS.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c.
William Wilkinson & Son's Sheep Shears.
Grass Hooks, &c., &c., &c.,
all of which are offered to the trade on favorable terms.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 GONE.—The Veterans of the War of 1812 are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Wm. C. Colt, No. 126 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother-soldier, Thomas L. Watson.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRAM DALLY, Col.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

CORNS, BUNIONS, PAINFUL JOINTS, ingrowing nails, tender feet, &c. cured by using Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway; evenings, No. 920 Broadway.

BONE DUST—(PURE)—FINE AND COARSE—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS—Black, at No. 93 Mercer-st., rear.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF BURNTON'S BOOKSTORE.—In consequence of the extraordinary price paid or offered by other parties, with the hope, no doubt, of securing to themselves the benefits to be derived from the possession of my old established book trade, I have built a store next door but one to the old stand, No. 286, for the purpose of retaining my trade and accommodating those of my customers who reside in the immediate vicinity. My principal place of business will open shortly after the 1st of May at No. 92 4th-av. with an extensive stock of books, music, stationery and fancy goods. R. BURNTON, No. 286 Bowery.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—At prices lower than any other establishment. Call and satisfy yourself. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and No. 1,319 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, Monuments, Headstones, &c. can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—A GENTLEMAN breaking up his establishment will sell at a sacrifice, a close carriage, a barouche, a coupe and a rockaway; three horses, single and double harness, blankets, &c. Apply at private stable, No. 57 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR family use, 15½ hands high, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HALF-SPRING BUGGY, little used. Inquire at No. 225 West 12th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR
DIAMONDS, SECOND-HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER.
ORIGINAL JACOBS,
407 BROADWAY

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

291 ANDREW W. ROSE, 291
Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Provisions,
NO. 291 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Mackerel, first quality, in barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits; salt herring, best codfish, pollock, scale fish, haddock, smoked herring and halibut, salmon, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, best leaf lard, pork, cheese, vinegar, &c., at lowest cash prices. All goods warranted.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO DR. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—Letter from Dr. [illegible]. They now administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

"DIDN'T KNOW MY TOOTH WAS out," said one. Gas daily administered. Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av. Beautiful Teeth $1 and upwards.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, March 28, with a full and well-selected stock of
LINENS,
SHEETING, SHIRTING AND PILLOW,
DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, DIAPERS, &c.,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLANNELS, QUILTS,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC LONG CLOTHS AND SHIRTINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
GILT AND WOOD CORNICES,
CHINTZES, BAZANS AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS, TUCKED AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.
FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &C.,
All the POPULAR BRANDS of MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.
Full stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Lace Curtains, &c.
TARLATANS, BALMORAL SKIRTINGS,
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TO THE LADIES.
EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED FRENCH MUSLIN SKIRTS.
FRENCH BALMORALS in all the NEW SPRING STYLES.
FRENCH CONTILLE and WERLEY'S WOVEN CORSETS, EMBROIDERED and PLAIN, all sizes for LADIES and MISSES.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and Ladies generally that we are now opening daily our SPRING IMPORTATION of the above, and will offer them at a great reduction from late prices. We invite Ladies to call and inspect our stock, whether they want to buy or not.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You will find the largest and cheapest stock of ribbons, silks, flowers and straw goods in this City.
Observe:
No. 4 and 5 ribbons, 62½c. and 75c. the piece.
No. 12, all colors, $1 50.
Everything else in the same proportion.
Bonnet silks, 75c., 87½c. and $1 per yard. Cheap millinery laces. Over 500 cases of new straws open for inspection MONDAY.
Mark the address:
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Wholesale entrance, No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor—Straw goods.
Third floor—Ribbons and millinery goods.
Fourth floor—Case goods only.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

INDIA, CHINESE AND AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS now opened. PINEAPPLE CLOTHS, CRAPES, WASH SILKS, SEERSUCKER, NANKINS, PONGEES, SING-SONG CHINA, and many very novel and scarce articles.

NOTICE.—Persons in or out of town possessing large or small invoices of India Goods, desirous of disposing of them, will have an opportunity to do so by consigning or selling them for cash to FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW-slips, pillow ticks, bedsacks, spreads, counterpanes, blankets, hair mattresses, iron bedsteads, &c., from Government auctions, suitable for family use, hotels, boarding houses and public institutions, very desirable and cheap, together with a large stock of bedding, white and colored counterpanes, and a general assortment of iron furniture. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

CLOTHING.

VISITORS TO EUROPE.—LONDON, OF all the cities of Europe, is the most renowned for the manufacture of
CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, NO. 50 LUDGATE-HILL,
a few doors from St. Paul's Cathedral, request the reader to peruse the following three advertisements.

LONDON FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Visitors to Europe are invited by
SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 50 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON,
to inspect their warehouses, situated within a few doors of ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

They have been celebrated during twenty years for giving the most perfect and becoming fit, and the greatest amount of value possible for ready money. Send for the illustrated book described in next advertisement.

NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE.—Forty-two engravings (36 being portraits of the Emperors, Kings and Princes of Europe) represent the fashionable and most becoming kinds of
CLOTHING for EVERY AGE and EVERY SEASON,
FOR EVERY SIZE AND ALL OCCASIONS.

It contains a list of prices and rules by which gentlemen can measure themselves and obtain a perfect fit. Price of the book, 18d., post free, deducted from a purchase.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 50 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON,
a few doors from St. Paul's Cathedral.

NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE.

Gentlemen are supplied in every part of the world, and perfectly fitted with
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
by the aid of these rules and the illustrated book described above.

Suits	38s. to 114s.
Boys' suits	16s. to 45s.
Business coats	10s 6d. to 33s.
Overcoats	21s. to 84s.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, No. 50, Ludgate-hill, London,
A few doors from St. Paul's Cathedral.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS, FOR SALE.—The proprietors wishing to devote themselves more exclusively to the sale of the bottled spring waters, will dispose of this establishment, or would sell a third interest in the same to a party competent to conduct a first-class hotel. Address CROCKER & CO., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PATENT FOR ONE State for sale; patent not yet introduced. To those desiring to make an investment which will yield a handsome return, an opportunity now presents itself.
Call on
W. D. HALFMANN,
No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12, between the hours of 10 and 1 and 3 and 5, on and after Thursday, March 29.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY, ACTIVE business man, an American Protestant single man preferred, who wants business, to take a full interest in a safe and steady cash paying business; such persons with $1,500 to $2,000 cash will find a good opening seldom met with; to save trouble, none without the above amount need apply. For particulars apply one week at No. 88 4th-av., in the general agency office, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

$20,000.—TO HATTERS.—FOR SALE, the lease, stock, fixtures and good-will of a long-established and well-known hat, cap, fur, straw goods and gents' furnishing goods business; has paid $10,000 a year for 15 years. One hour from New-York. A splendid business opportunity. RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

$2,500.—WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, CAPABLE man, with the above amount, as partner in the advertising business; a man fitted for the place will receive a salary, with participation in profits. Address, stating qualifications and experience, K., J. & CO., Box No. 185 Times Office.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—ENERGETIC, capable men, experienced in the advertising business, will find employment by applying between the hours of 3 and 5, to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, PATENT on churns; makes the butter quicker, and gathers it better than any other: the entire patent is offered at such a price as to make it a profitable investment. Address D. D., Box No. 169 Times Office.

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN.—Capacity 200 to 300 barrels per week; will be sold low, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to R. NELSON, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH about $5,000, in a safe and profitable business; references and connections unexceptionable. Address H., Box No. 1,931 Post-office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100,000, in the wholesale grocery trade, by a house doing a profitable and growing trade. Full particulars by addressing TRADE, Box No. 164 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG AND PREPOSSESSING French lady desires a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower or bachelor; is highly educated in music, drawing and all the branches. Call on Miss ROBINSON, No. 369 6th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 28, commencing at 1 o'clock, LAST MATINEE of Edwin Booth, as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, and KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, benefit of Mr. H. J. Jackson, OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, R. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 8 o'clock, JOHN BULL. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Norton, Young, George Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LOVE KNOT and CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 28, at 8 o'clock, THE CHIMNEY CORNER and the CONJUGAL LESSON. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, Tom. Owens, F. J. Evans, W. H. Hamblin, E. Eberle, Mrs. A. Hind, Miss J. Tyson.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA; THE MYSTERIOUS SPINX, and CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HUNSLOW HEATH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 28, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. EVENING, at 7¾, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, and "THEN, YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 28, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. EVENING, at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, in his great original TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP, and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ELEPHANT HUNKEE-DOREE, TAMING A BUTTERFLY, THAT'S MY SISTER, SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR, &c., &c.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY, March 28—Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 28, commencing at 9 o'clock. The first great Exhibition of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 8 o'clock, PROMENADE CONCERT, by the Governor's Island Band.

EBBITT HALL,
No. 55 West 33d-st.
THIS EVENING, March 28, commencing at 8 o'clock, PROGRESSIVE SOCIABLE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *China* at Halifax yesterday, we have one week later news from Europe. The principal item of interest is the continued advance of American Securities, Five-Twenties having reached 72¾. The London *Times* of the 17th announces that a British war vessel will be sent out, after due notice, to exclude American fishermen from the British Fisheries. St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly in Ireland. No disturbance whatever occurred, and the customary festivities passed off as usual. The Conservative opposition to the Reform Bill was becoming more active, but the general opinion was that the bill would pass. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to launch the mammoth English iron-clad *Northumberland*. The news from the Continent is not of special importance.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner reported, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, a bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government of Liberia. Mr. Nesmith, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for war purposes. Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution to provide for a survey of a route for steam vessels from the Mississippi River to Green Bay, Wisconsin. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill providing for the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy. A bill to transfer the library of the Smithsonian Institute to the library of Congress, was called up and passed. Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to provide appropriate legislation for the enforcement of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, abolishing Slavery in the States. Mr. Stewart submitted a substitute for his recent joint resolution on reconstruction. The case of Mr. Stockton was next taken up, and after some debate it was decided against his claim to a seat by a vote of 22 to 21. A motion to reconsider was lost. The President's message, vetoing the Civil Rights Bill, was then read. Mr. Trumbull took the floor, but decided to postpone his remarks until to-day.

In the House, Mr. Wentworth from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported, by unanimous consent, a bill for the admission, free of duty, of steam agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of flax and beet sugar for the period of one year. Mr. Beaman introduced a bill granting certain lands to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with "Lac La Belle," which was read twice and referred. Mr. Beaman also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship canal from the mouth of the River Raisin to the St. Joseph River, in Michigan. Mr. Blaine offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of making the stock of National Banks taxable in the city or town where the holder thereof has his legal residence. The morning hour was occupied in the consideration of reports made from the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Conkling, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported the testimony taken in reference to the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Ordered to be printed. The Bankrupt Bill was next taken up. A vote on the bill will be taken to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported authorizing the selection of a site for another State Prison. A bill was introduced relative to interest on loans and discounts by banks, banking associations and individual bankers—making more stringent the law against. Also, a bill incorporating the Iron Founders' Association of Troy—an association of moulders, for the manufacture of iron, with a capital of $200,000. The bills incorporating the New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and authorizing an appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, were passed; also, the bill to change the name of the Free Academy. On motion of Mr. Sessions, a resolution was adopted empowering Commissioners of the Canal Debt Sinking Fund to invest said fund in United States stocks. It was stated that the fund now amounts to several millions of dollars.

In the Assembly a bill was reported for the better regulation of gas companies. The bill relative to powers and duties of Central Park Commissioners, and also to extend their term of office for five years, was passed; also the bill to prohibit the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York from disposing of real estate belonging to said Commonalty was lost by a vote of 65 to 33—requiring a two-thirds vote. Mr. T. E. Stewart moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay it upon the table. Motion carried. The bill to provide for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway, New-York, from the Battery to Fourteenth-st., was passed; also the bill for the appointment of interpreters for the New-York Police and District Courts; also the bill to authorize the New-York Street Commissioners to make contracts for filling certain sunken lots. The bill to amend the Firemen's Insurance Fund of New-York City was recommitted to the committee of nine for amendment on Mr. Creamer's motion.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday afternoon, President Schultz presented a resolution reciting that the slaughtering of animals in the densely populated portions of the City is a public nuisance, and declaring that it must be abandoned. The President's additional resolutions, providing that the butchers may pursue their calling until other and appropriate places can be secured, and that the Board will encourage the erection of commodious abattoirs, were laid over for future action. It was unanimously voted that the attorney of the Board notify the occupants of the stalls which encumber the sidewalks and streets in Vesey, Fulton, and West streets, at Washington Market, that they must leave at once. Dr. Stone urged the Board to make a demonstration upon Washington Market without delay; but Counselor Eaton thought it inexpedient at present to risk an encounter with the combined tradesmen of the place, and Judge Bosworth thought it prudent to search the law and find the Board's authority for demolishing the market before moving further. President Schultz suggested that after the demolition of the surroundings of Washington Market the Board's Inspectors might present the floors of the old ruin as too rotten to be longer tolerated; the roof requiring renewing; the ground saturated with blood and offal, and requiring excavation—and thus they might offer the City the option of rebuilding or of removal. The subject of leasing from the United States certain islands at the neck of the Sound was discussed, and Superintendent Dalton was instructed to make the proper inquiries touching these islands. Letters of protest were received from the ragmen of the City, who, it appears, recommend that certain branches of the business be prohibited. Mayor Hoffman sent in a curious letter from a citizen of Lebanon, Ky., who desires to sell to the City Government his "mad stone," a specific for the cure of hydrophobia, and who thinks that the New-York City Hall is a place where some medicine for the cure of water-hating is required. A letter from a Committee of citizens of Ravenswood, addressed to Dr. Parker, and praying that Heavenly Mercy might preserve him and his patients from the taking of cod-liver oil by inhalation, was read. Police Capt. Lord's weekly report of nuisances removed was received, and ordered on file, and the Board adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A verdict of $3,623 11 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, Part III., held by Justice Mason, against the Hope Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. The plaintiff in the suit is Ira Yeamans, Jr. He, with others, owned a flouring mill in Washington-street, this City, extending through to Greenwich. He had the mill, machinery, fixtures, &c., insured in eight or nine different companies. About the last of October, 1864, the property was destroyed by fire. The other Companies compromised, and together paid about $40,000. This Company, thinking they had a good defence, contested the matter in Court, with the result as above stated.

Several gangs of burglars who infest Williamsburgh have recently forced a number of dwellings and tradesmen's shops and stolen therefrom various sums of money and other property, ranging between $40 and $250 in value. Among their victims are Messrs. Amzi Wright, Reeves & Co., H. Hawkins & Co., John Brand and Mrs. Anne Smith. Yesterday morning the fellows entered the sloop *Powhatan*, and stole $40 worth of property.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the room of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, on the first floor of the City Hall. The flames were soon extinguished, but the carpets and the furniture of the room were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $2,000. The origin of the fire is somewhat mysterious, but it is supposed to have been caused by a leak in the gas-pipe near the stove.

The mortuary report of Registrar Harris, of the Board of Health, shows that there were 454 deaths in this City last week, the number being five greater than last week, and fourteen less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the dead, 208 were adults and 246 children, 244 males and 210 females.

Four decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court of this District. The titles of the cases are John Gee vs. Ann Gee; Louisa Hauser vs. Henry Hauser; Emma Daber vs. Frederick Daber, and Adaline Van Sick vs. Abraham Van Sick. In the case last named, the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The American Institute, after having spent four sessions on their new code of by-laws, completed the work last evening, and took a recess until Tuesday evening, April 10. The new laws are to be presented for final action on the evening of the first Thursday in May.

Dr. Harris has introduced a new form of burial permit. It is an ordinary certificate, with a coupon attached for ferry-masters, who are to be required to tear off and retain the coupon until called for officially. These coupons are to be collected weekly.

The United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 116 Washington-street, occupied by John B. Hobby, was entered during Saturday night or Sunday morning by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off $5,000 worth of valuable silks.

George Smith and William Jones, two well-known characters, were arrested in this City yesterday, on suspicion of having been concerned in a burglary at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Groesbeck, at Sufferns, a station on the Erie Railroad.

The town of West Farms, in Westchester County, voted, yesterday, to raise $10,000 annually for the support of Metropolitan Policemen. The Police Commissioners will immediately detail officers to serve in the town.

The appointment of Consulting Physician to the Ward's Island Hospital has been tendered by the Commissioners of Emigration to Dr. Henry G. Cox, of this City, and the offer has been accepted.

Yesterday morning Policeman Bell, of Williamsburgh, found in a culvert at the intersection of Second and South Third streets, the body of a new-born infant, wrapped in a newspaper and frozen.

The journeymen house-painters of Brooklyn have been persuaded to suspend their contemplated strike for $3 50 a day until the Mutual Protective Society shall take further action.

A fire occurred in Primary School No. 13, Downing near Bleecker-street, yesterday. The children were safely dismissed, and the flames speedily extinguished.

A boiler exploded at the packing-box factory of Lawrence & Co., in West Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday, by which John McCarman, a boy employed on the premises, was severely injured.

A band of burglars were unsuccessful in their efforts to blow open a safe, at No. 152 Ninth-avenue, on Monday night.

There was a further upward reaction of two ₩ cent. in gold, yesterday, to 128 ₩ cent. Exchange dull, at 107⅜@107½. Money easy. Government Stocks upward; the railway speculation firm in prices, but not generally active.

An improved inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise, especially the former, at irregular prices. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Prices were fluctuating at the cattle market at the commencement of the transactions for the week. Business appeared to be very lively. Several droves changed hands before arriving at their destination. The arrivals were light. The weather was pleasant, but raw and cold. A spirit of speculation appeared to pervade every group of men, whether brokers, drovers, feeders or butchers. All these things brought the price of beef up; and the tendency was upward during the entire day, on Monday, so that prices had reached the figures at which beef was sold two weeks ago. Most of the animals were sold on Monday, because many dealers as soon as they saw the small number received, were startled, lest they should fail to secure a fair supply for their customers. Others refused to purchase but few animals at the prices demanded, hoping that the transactions on Tuesday would reduce the price. On the second day of the market prices declined. Very few cattle were sold, as most of them were disposed of on Monday. The total receipts for the week number 4,003 beeves, 246 cows, 716 calves, 17,361 sheep and 5,180 swine. Although the beef market closed a trifle better than it was one week ago, heavy arrivals for the coming week would keep prices down. The receipts of milch cows are heavy and prices easy, with a limited demand. Calves are plenty, and prices tending downward. The best sell for 12c. to 13c. ₩ lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep are larger than the weekly average for the year; many of the animals are very poor, and prices are no better than they have been for a few weeks past. The number of live hogs is much smaller than usual for the weekly supply; the demand is limited, transactions moderate and prices easy.

The Civil Rights Bill and the President's Veto.

The Message of the President announcing his veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which we publish in full in other columns, may not command universal assent. But we venture to think that few state papers have ever been given to the world that will so thoroughly compel the attention of thinking men of whatever creed, or kindred, or party.

The President deals almost exclusively with the details of the bill as it passed through Congress, reserving his comments upon its policy to a few sentences at the close of the message. The analysis of the details, however, is of so keen and searching a character, the logic is so irresistible, that we should hope even the strongest advocates of the measure will see how vastly important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and how important also, in a higher sense, it is that such a constitutional power should be intrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion and most uncommon courage.

The point in the President's argument which stands out in boldest relief, is that which portrays with almost startling vividness the danger—not only possible, but certain—of undermining the independence of the judiciary. If Federal District-Attorneys, Marshals, Deputy Marshals, Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and other officials are to be intrusted with the power of arraigning any State Judge who may interpret a State law in a way which a claimant of justice may disapprove, of what possible use can be State laws, and of what conceivable use can be State Judges? Better abolish both at once. But not only are these petty Federal officials empowered, under this Civil Rights Bill, to appear as accusers of the State Judiciary; they have a premium held out to them to prefer charges. For every case of alleged injustice to freedmen, they get a fee. The accused may be innocent; if so, the fee comes out of the United States Treasury. If the accused is guilty, he has to pay his share of the perquisites accruing to the Federal official.

The strictly legal interpretation which the President applies to particular sections of the act is so overwhelmingly strong, that the members "learned in the law," who voted for it, can hardly help blushing to find themselves so entirely at fault, under the sharp logic of a layman. So far as we can learn the sentiment of the more discreet portion of the majority that voted for the bill, they are ready to confess that the President's reasons are too strong for them, and they are fain to fall back on what they call his political *animus* to excuse their non-acceptance of his arguments. Those who have throughout doubted the expediency of multiplying discriminating laws in favor of a class which has achieved an enfranchisement and social elevation unexampled in its suddenness and completeness in the history of the human race, must necessarily be pleased that the President goes even further in his veto than to interpret the mere technicalities of the law. To moderate and rational reformers the few simple but pregnant words which Mr. Johnson utters on the policy of enforcing the laws of *political economy* through the agency of a countless army of stipendiaries, have a value far beyond the mere enforcement of the immediate argument. They are words which have a scope and a bearing aside from the provisions of this or any other negro protection bill. And they show how far above the majority which desires to control his action, are the views of the Executive in all that appertains to the maintenance of constitutional freedom.

We may here note that the vote on the bill, as it originally passed the Senate, showed 33 in favor to 12 against it; five members being absent. Of the yeas all were "Unionists;" of the nays three were Unionists and nine "Democrats." Three "Unionists" and two "Democrats" were absent. In the House the yeas numbered 111 and the nays 38. There were 34 members absent from the vote. Six "Unionists" voted with the minority; and of the absentees twenty-six were Unionists and eight Democrats.

These facts may not furnish any clear index of the disposition with which members will approach the question of passing the bill over the Veto. But they indicate what was the apparent sentiment of both Houses before the President threw additional light upon the subject. It may be hoped that arguments so cogent as those employed in the message will not be thrown away. It is not every day that members have an opportunity of listening to reason and common sense. They may find this appeal a seasonable and acceptable change. Be that as it may, the President's message will be read and studied outside of Congress, and everywhere throughout the civilized world; and wherever it is read and studied the American name and character will be elevated, in so far as Andrew Johnson is held to represent the American people.

Begin Early.

An evening paper, some days ago, complained of ruffianism on the Staten Island Ferry-boats. It is high time something was done. For years, in the Summer season, and especially on Sundays, these boats have been the stamping-ground of low ruffians and pickpockets. We have seen riots and lesser abuses time and again, and never yet heard of the least motion toward keeping order, save when some stray policeman chanced to be on board, or the respectable passengers combined for their own protection. The matter must be remedied this season. Either the ferry people must keep order or it must be kept for them. If they consent to do their duty, very well. But if they do not, other powers will. It is not possible that for the coming Summer the boats of an important ferry will be given into the control of the vagabonds who make the beer saloons and gardens of Staten Island dangerous for any peaceable visitors. With reference to these gardens, the Staten Island authorities should prescribe and enforce regulations of the most stringent character. The people of Richmond County themselves are remiss. They tolerate outrages that would disgrace the worst parts of our City, greatly to the damage of their good name and the value of their property, apparently through fear that the enforcement of order would diminish the receipts of the lager-beer and liquor sellers around the ferries. Let the opening season mark the beginning of a thorough reformation.

What's in a Name.—Several transmarine pundits have puzzled themselves to trace to an authentic root, the cabalistic cognomen of the *Fenians*. Countless philological theories have been advanced by enthusiastic speculators, but in vain. It is to this day a "vexed question." A solution of the difficulty, harmonizing with the past and present history of the Centre, Secretaries, Organizers, &c., of the brotherhood, has been suggested by a learned Gallician, who reminds us of Dean Swift's note to his "epistle dedicatory," "A Tale of a Tub," phrased thus: "They had in France a race of kings, whom they called *les roys Faineans*, or the do-nothings." This would seem to be conclusive of the origin of the title, for, most assuredly, our modern Fenians (pronounced by all true-hearted disciples, as if written Faynyans) are the most sublime of all the "do-nothings" on the face of this busy earth.

The Struggle in Connecticut—The Lesson of the Day.

Whatever be the result of the contest in Connecticut, the provoking spectacle witnessed there will not be without its use, if it lead the Union Party to study the consequences which the action of the Radicals in Congress must inevitably produce. A State which, throughout the war, has on every occasion stood by Union candidates, and contributed its full share to the triumphs of the Union Party, is to-day in jeopardy. And it is so because the Radicals have insisted upon fighting out the fight on the line of their choosing, and because the candidate whom they have made their standard-bearer does his utmost to disgust and alienate conservative men by introducing into the canvass the views and tactics of the Radicals at Washington.

The mistake which the assailants of the President commit, lies primarily in a misconception of the temper and aims of the American people. Themselves elected amid the excitement incident to the rebellion, they forget that peace has moderated public feeling, and turned the current of popular thought into other directions than than those of martial victory. While the national existence was at stake but one thought and one resolve controlled everything. All considerations were made subordinate to the preservation of the Union. Radicals and Conservatives were alike earnest in their endeavors to secure that end. Being at length secured, the question next became, "How most speedily and most effectually to realize the benefits of the struggle, not by conquest, not by subjugation, not by vengeance, but by obliterating traces of hostility, and bringing North and South into relations more cordial than those that preceded the war.

At this point the blunder of the Radicals begins. They imagine that they were elected as apostles of negro suffrage, and even in some respects of negro supremacy, when for the most part they were elected simply as Union men, without any reference to the disorganizing theories now pushed with unseemly persistency. They forget that the war was for the Union, not for the negro; that it was a patriotic struggle, not an abolition struggle, and that the abolition of Slavery was an incident of the war, produced by its necessities, instead of its distinct and understood purpose. They overlook the fact that neither before the war, during the war, nor now the war is over, would it be possible for any considerable number of Radicals to be elected on the issues they have raised in Congress. They fail to remember that notwithstanding their democratic institutions, the people of the United States are essentially a conservative people; that the Republican Party owes its successes to its conservatism; that the majority of the Republican Members of Congress were elected on conservative platforms, and that every attempt to force upon the party extreme measures, will assuredly lessen its usefulness, and weaken its hold upon the respect and confidence of the country.

Simply as a question of humanity and justice to the negro, we hold that the course of the Radicals is impolitic. Despite the pleasure and exultation with which the great fact of emancipation is regarded, there is an unmistakable aversion to the projects of the negrophobists, so far as they imply special favoritism. As to the civil *status* of the negro, we believe that throughout the North but one opinion prevails. It is, that before the law, black and white shall stand on an equality. It is, that whatever is necessary shall be done to insure to the black man every right that belongs to the white man, in respect of labor, property, and all that pertains to the civil aspect of citizenship. For more than these things, even the North is not prepared. And to endeavor by legislation to thrust more upon either section, is to keep alive and intensify the feeling—call it prejudice if you will—which too generally prevails against color. Allow the natural results of emancipation to develop themselves, and all in due time will be well. Allow the freedman to demonstrate his capacity as a self-sustaining laborer, and his fitness for the civil privileges of the citizen, and the prejudice against his race will gradually disappear. The franchise may then be granted with comparatively little opposition. Meanwhile, however, the lot of the freedman is made worse, and the prejudice against him infinitely increased, by such measures as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill: one organizing a vast system of pauperism, the other conferring upon the black man a degree of consideration never thought of for the white man; both measures violating principles and provisions of the Constitution, and undermining the ground on which our national liberties have hitherto rested.

From another point of view, the Radical policy is fatal to the permanent strength and influence of the Republican Party. The exclusion in an unconstitutional manner of the Southern Senators and Representatives will operate disastrously upon Southern opinion. It is a policy of alienation, of aggravation, of insult and of wrong, and as such will bring forth bitter fruit in days not distant. For, after all, the admission of the South to Congress is merely a question of time. The exclusion may extend over one year, over two years, or more, but sooner or later it must terminate. As a prominent citizen of Massachusetts is reported to have said, you must either exterminate the Southern people or restore to them their political rights. There is no alternative, save the overthrow of the name and forms of the Republic. Ignoring the idea of extermination, then, the restoration of the South to Congress is a necessity, against which radical theorists will in vain contend. The very measures with which they hope to obtain supremacy will hasten their discomfiture. And, depend upon it, whenever the South shall reënter the Capitol, it will be as a unit against the party which shall be unjust enough, and insane enough, to make the question of negro suffrage paramount over all other things.

If the Union Party in the Northern States would avert defeat and the disasters which defeat involves, it must discard Radical counsels and demand of its candidates a faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of the platform on which, as a party, it has thus far stood. As between the position of the President and the position of the Radicals in Congress, there is little hesitation on the part of the country. The choice is between a patriotic adherence to the Constitution and a reckless indifference to Constitutional restraints, and the preference of the people will not long remain in doubt. Shall the "rule or ruin" policy of the ultraists in Congress be permitted to divide and destroy the great party by whose favor they hold their seats?

Large Cotton Shipments.—Extensive shipments of cotton were made from this port during the week ending last evening, the aggregate having been 16,609 bales, valued at $3,111,335, of which to Liverpool there were exported 13,257 bales, valued at $2,484,442; to Havre 2,151 bales, valued at $403,776; and to Bremen 1,099 bales, valued at $204,112. Thus far in the current commercial year, beginning with Sept. 1, 1865, the shipments of cotton from this port have been 337,606 bales, or equal to an average export of about 11,250 a week. The estimated stock available here at present is 230,000 bales.

Heavy Exports of Produce.—The shipments of produce (including cotton) from this port, week ending yesterday, reached the currency value of $6,127,258, making the total value of the exports of produce and merchandise from the port, since the 1st of January, nearly $57,000,000.

A Warning to Housekeepers and the Police.—Within a few weeks a system of robbery has been practiced, chiefly in the central portion of the City, between Eighth and Twenty-eighth-street, which should keep both housekeepers and the Police on the alert. The period chosen for these robberies is usually between 7½ and 9 o'clock in the evening. The house is entered by false latch-keys, the upper rooms visited, and bureaus, closets and wardrobes rifled, while the family are occupied in the drawing-room, or the lodgers are out visiting. The *modus operandi* indicates forethought and expertness. The premises are first visited on some pretence, such as a desire to view the house with a view to taking apartments, or if it be a strictly private dwelling, to see about arranging some gas fixtures, cleaning the pictures, &c., as if sent by Tiffany, Knoedler, or some other authorized person. Occasionally the visit is made by a female accomplice, who inquires for a pretended resident, asks for work, or solicits temporary shelter from the rain. By this means the local arrangements are learned, and soon after the thief operates. The noticeable feature of these robberies is that only certain articles are selected—jewelry, fine coats a handkerchief, shawl or necktie that strikes the burglar's fancy, and, of course, money if at hand. We know of so many instances of the kind, where family relics and personal keepsakes have thus been lost, that if the parties would deposit a description of their stolen property with the authorities, it might lead to an identification of the thieves and break up the gang. It is their duty to do so. Suspicions rest upon certain genteelly-clad young men, whose look is Jewish, and who have been about the premises thus despoiled. A "jimmy" seems to be the instrument employed to open drawers; but in one case the lock of a closet door was completely cut round; in another, entrance was effected through the coal hole; but usually it is by false latch-keys, and while the occupants are absent from the chambers, that these fastidious thieves make their entrances, exits and depredations. It is of great importance to secure and make an example of some of this numerous class of burglars.

Amusements.

Lucy Rushton's Theatre.—The old story of "Valentine and Orson" has been used by Mr. James Schonberg in the construction of his new burlesque called "Valiant Valentine." It has served many other writers, and, in most cases, satisfactorily. The legendary groundwork admits of any quantity of superstructure, and is favorable to the contrasts of this style of piece. Mr. Schonberg has prepared a suite of very effective scenes. The valiant deeds of the hero are amply illustrated, and his ultimate triumph is celebrated in a "grand transformation scene," where all things are made beautiful by strong light and the shimmer of crystal pendants. The production reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Schonberg, who is stage manager of the establishment as well as author, and on the management for a liberality which has enabled him to accomplish so much. The scenery and dresses are alike excellent. The piece itself, in a literary point of view, is not uproariously funny. There are, however, a few good jokes, and others will, we presume, be speedily injected. It has many vacancies for every kind of peculiarity. There is something, too, which is superfluous, such for instance as the reference to "Stonewall" Jackson; a reference which was instantly resented by the audience. A few performances will mollify the defects of the initial night. It is sufficient for the moment to record a success. With a small stage and hastily improvised machinery, Miss Rushton has indeed accomplished wonders. The lady appears in great splendor, and sings, dances and fights with superb *nonchalence*. She was excellently supported by Mr. C. W. Clarke and Mr. Henry Pearson; also by Miss Lucia Deane, a lady of quiet, pleasing manners and distinct ability. The processions, marches, dances, &c., were brilliantly performed. "Valiant Valentine" will undoubtedly enjoy a run.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting of Republicans at Portland—President Johnson Indorsed—Earthquakes—Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Monday, March 26.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived from Portland, Oregon, with $160,000 in treasure.

The Republicans called a meeting at Portland to indorse President Johnson, when Gov. Gibbs, who was present, arose and denounced the meeting as a meeting of Copperheads. He with others then left the meeting.

One of the most severe shocks of an earthquake felt here since that of October last occurred today at noon. It was also felt at Santa Cruz, San Juan, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Guray. At the latter place only is any damage reported. Dates from Arizona to the 16th inst. state that the Indians are still very troublesome.

Mining operations are reported very prosperous in Arizona.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, and Hon. R. B. Van Valkenburg, Minister to Japan, will spend a few weeks in California before leaving for those countries.

It is now said that the body found near the Oakland Mountains is not that of the missing Mr. Pomeroy.

Mining shares have improved; Ophir, $760; Bullion, $125 25; Yellow Jacket, $765; Savage, $1,065; Empire Mill, $217; Imperial, $168; Alpha, $420; Chollar-Potosi, $422 50; Crown Point, $1,450.

Arrived, ship *Valparaiso*, Mayhew, from Baltimore.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Inquirer.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 27.

The *Inquirer* Newspaper Company have purchased all the property on Vine-street, between the Gas-office and Mozart Gardens, on which they will erect a magnificent opera-house, with printing-offices in the rear.

Cincinnati to Own Its Gas Works.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 27.

The Ohio Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the City of Cincinnati to issue bonds to the amount of two and a half millions for the purchase of gas works.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

How the Veto Message was Received in the Senate.

Attempt to Bring the Bill to a Vote Fails.

Probability of a Lively Session on Wednesday.

The New-Jersey Senatorial Case Finally Settled.

Mr. Stockton Declared Not Entitled to His Seat.

Reconsideration Voted Down and the Subject Disposed of.

Senator Stewart Offers a Modification of His Constitutional Amendment.

The Uniform Bankrupt Law Perfected in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, March 27.

THE VETO AND ITS RECEPTION.

The Veto Message did not cause much surprise, for it has been anticipated for several days. It is very full and very able. Mr. Bingham, who is probably the ablest lawyer in the House, says that its legal objections to the bill are unanswerable; but he does not attach the same importance to its political positions. It shows the tenacity with which the President adheres to his political convictions, and demonstrates the futility of trying to coerce him into acquiescence with the radical theories concerning the condition and *status* of the Southern States. Faith in the fundamental theories of one form of democratic government is part of his nature, and nothing can induce him to swerve for a moment from his devotion to them. Whether the bill can be passed over the veto is doubtful. Senator Stewart, who has sustained the President hitherto, seems to have gone over to the radicals. Probably the bill will not pass in the Senate, and its chances in the House are not good. On the whole, I think the veto will be sustained. Many who hoped that the President would indicate his disposition to adhere to the Union Party by signing the bill are discouraged, and fear that they will forfeit their own party position by sustaining him further. The President evidently makes his appeal to the people, with comparatively little regard to the party organizations of the day. His reasons for vetoing the bill are very strong, and will carry great weight with the people. Senator Stewart intentionally absented himself from the Senate when the vote was taken on Mr. Stockton's case; his vote would have kept him in the Senate. Mr. Stewart is supposed to have been demoralized by his resolutions for universal amnesty and universal suffrage. The eagerness with which they were accepted by the radicals, won him to their side.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate to-day were densely filled with an anxious auditory, the anticipated veto message being the chief attraction. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. Members of the House were present in large numbers. About 1:15 o'clock, Col. Wm. G. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, announced a message from the President of the United States, which was conveyed to the President *pro tem.*; but it was not read, owing to the business which at that time occupied the attention of the Senate, namely, the Stockton case. When the latter was disposed of, at 5 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, but this was voted down, when the message was laid before the Senate by the President *pro tem.*, and was read by Col. Forney, the Secretary. It was listened to with intense interest, both on the floor and in the galleries.

To-morrow a prolonged and spirited debate is anticipated, when the question will be taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, a vote of two-thirds being requisite in each House for that purpose.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At 1:15 o'clock P. M. the President's veto message was announced, and when his Private Secretary read aloud, "The President returns the bill with his objections thereto in writing," there was a general buzzing of voices and drawing of long breaths all over the hall. The message was quietly laid upon the table, and the Stockton case proceeded. In a few minutes the news of the reception of the veto reached all parts of the Capitol, and directly the members of the House began to crowd the Senate floor, expecting to hear the message read. There being no prospect of immediate action on it by the Senate, some of the Senators and Representatives got possession of the message, seated themselves in a row in one corner of the Senate Chamber. These parceled the document off, a few sheets to each person, and devoured its contents. As one batch concluded this process another succeeded, and so the thing went on until 5 o'clock P. M., when, the Stockton case being concluded, the Clerk was directed to read the President's communication. Just before the conclusion of the reading Mr. Stewart entered the hall, and when the Clerk ceased reading a motion was made by Mr. Cowan to adjourn, but Mr. Wade, and other Senators on that side of the chamber, discovering their strength, and the strong probability that if put to a vote at once a two-thirds vote could be obtained for the bill, demanded immediate action upon the message. Before the proposition was put to the Senate, Mr. Trumbull stated that he wished to make some remarks in answer to the Veto, and thereupon the Senate adjourned. So the matter will come up at 1 o'clock to-morrow, at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE LEGAL PORTION OF THE MESSAGE.

The statement published to the effect that Hon. Henry Stanberry, of Ohio, at the instance of the President, prepared that part of the veto message embracing the legal objections to the Civil Rights bill, has its foundation only in the fact that Mr. Stanberry, in company with friends, called on Thursday evening last, just before his departure for the West, to pay his respects to the President, and the conversation happening to turn upon the Civil Rights Bill, Mr. Johnson requested Mr. Stanberry to state his legal opinion of its provisions, which request Mr. Stanberry promptly complied with. And it may be added that the President has, on this subject, availed himself of the opinions of other lawyers of equal eminence and like ability, so that the veto message is abundantly fortified by the best legal talent in the country.

THE STOCKTON CASE.

The vote on the Stockton case in the Senate resulted this evening just as was predicted in our dispatch of last night. The votes in the various phases of the controversy disclosed the fact that when the Senates was in full force that body was equally divided in the contest, and as we stated last night, it required the absence of a Senator in order to bring about a decision of the case. Mr. Stewart, who was present until about 3 o'clock, was absent when the vote was taken, and the result upon the final question was ayes 22, noes 21, thus ousting Mr. Stockton, or rather declaring that he never was elected. Mr. Stockton, after the delivery of a lengthy argument in his own behalf, took his hat and departed. Having in the meantime discovered what was to be the upshot of the affair, an unusually large audience assembled in the Senate to hear and witness the proceedings; and by 1 o'clock every available foot of sitting or standing room in the galleries and the passage ways between the seats was occupied. The floor of the Senate Chamber was well filled throughout the session by members of the House. We counted, at one time, eighty-two representatives present.

SENATOR STEWART.

Mr. Stewart's shirking the responsibility in the vote upon the Stockton case this afternoon, is the subject of remark generally this evening. That it was deliberate on the part of that Senator is now charged by many and denied by none. As corroborative of this deliberation, a Republican Senator states that a few moments before the vote was taken, he found Mr. Stewart in the restaurant on the floor below the Senate, and remarked to him, "they will require your vote up stairs in a few minutes." To which Mr. Stewart replied, "they can get along without my vote I guess," and remained quietly where he was found by his brother Senator.

CONDITION OF SENATOR FOOT.

Senator Foot was still alive at 10 o'clock to-night.

THE CASE OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

Yesterday Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, late Chief Detective of the War Department, entered a special plea of former conviction on the charges for which he is now indicted in the Criminal Court, which were for robbing Mrs. Cobb, the pardon broker, of $200. The prosecution demurred to the plea, and this morning Judge Fisher delivered an opinion sustaining the plea and dismissing the defendant.

The sentence on the former conviction will be passed to-morrow.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

In order to make the National Currency Act conform to the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the taxation of shares in national banks, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, to-day introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Banks and Currency to inquire into the expediency of amending the act accordingly. It was referred to that Committee.

HEAD OF THE NEW BUREAU.

Dr. Elder, of the Treasury Department, is named as the probable head of the new Bureau of Manufactures and Statistics, should Mr. Grinnell's bill establishing that bureau become a law.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

The *National Republican*, of this city, will on and after Monday next be issued as a morning instead of an evening paper, in an enlarged form, with new type and with other improvements, as the organ of the National Administration, and in support of the National Union Party.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, March 27.

THE COAST SURVEY REPORT.

The Coast Survey report for the year ending November, 1865, was laid before the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the petition of Acting-Gov. Baker, of Indiana, asking for an appropriation for the erection of a soldiers' home. This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sherman presented a protest against the appropriation of money to build a ship canal or for any other works of that character, at the present time; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hendricks presented the petition of the brewers of Indiana for relief from the excise laws.

Mr. Sumner presented nineteen petitions from citizens of Louisiana, asking for a provisional Government in that State, and the enforcement of equality, civil and political, without distinction on account of color. These were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of citizens of Michigan for a reduction of the tax on barley, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Howard presented the petition of citizens of Fairfax County, Va., for the establishment of a provisional Government over that State, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Fessenden reported from the Finance Committee the Army Appropriation Bill, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed. Also, the bill making an appropriation for the Post-office Department, which was ordered to be printed.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Mr. Doolittle presented the petition of the Lloyd Steamship Company, stating that the mails between this country and Europe are carried by European steamships, and asking such aid as will enable American vessels to perform the work. This was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Ramsey presented the memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for the improvement of the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Harris presented a petition, signed by a large number of women, asking for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State from disfranchising its citizens on account of sex.

Mr. Foster, (in the chair)—What disposition does the Senator wish to be made of this petition?

Mr. Harris—Let it lie on the table.

The Chair—It will be so ordered.

Mr. Cowan presented the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature for a modification of the tax on petroleum, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition asking that the present tax on deposits in savings banks be removed, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

AN UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, which was ordered to be printed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Nesmith, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for calling out, equipping and paying militia in the late war.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution to provide for a survey for a route for steam vessels through the Wisconsin River, from the Mississippi to Green Bay.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation to the City of Leavenworth for a public park, which was referred to the Military Committee.

TRANSFER OF THE SMITHSONIAN LIBRARY.

The House called up the bill to provide for the transfer of the library of the Smithsonian Institute to the library of Congress, which was passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Naval Committee. It fixes the number of students at two for each Congressional district, two for each Territory represented in Congress, two from the District of Columbia, and ten to be selected yearly from the sons of officers or men who have been in the naval, military or marine service. They must be examined, and be between fourteen and seventeen years of age. The President is empowered to designate the two in the District of Columbia and the ten at large. The others are selected by members of Congress. The selections before March 4, 1868, shall be made from boys who have served one year, and after that date from boys who have served two years as naval apprentices, and each member must select not less than three boys yearly, and each Senator not less than two, to be enlisted as such apprentices. Before examination the boys shall be styled naval cadets, afterward midshipmen. Naval cadets deficient at examination shall not be continued at examination, nor reappointed the same year. The appointments for 1866 are to be made according to the laws in force.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to provide appropriate legislation to enforce article thirteen of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery in the States, which was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary. It provides:

1. That all heretofore held as slaves are declared free, any statute, regulation, custom, or constitution, notwithstanding. 2. That all State or Territorial laws or customs recognizing property in slaves or the relation of master and slave, are abrogated. 3. That a restraint of liberty with intent to subject to involuntary service is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year. 4. That in addition to this penalty the injured party may prosecute and recover one thousand dollars in addition to all damages and costs of prosecution, and the freedmen shall be entitled to remove the cause to a district or circuit court of the United States. The 5th section embodies the main features of the Senate bill reported by Mr. Clark. 6. That it shall be the duty of attorneys and marshals of the United States to assist and bring to trial any one violating these provisions.

The other sections relate to obstructing or hindering these proceedings.

MR. STEWART'S CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Stewart submitted a substitute for his recent joint resolution, which provides that no discrimination in civil rights and liabilities, nor in the exercise of the elective franchise, shall exist among the population of the United States, (Indians not taxed excepted,) on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude. But in case of restrictive qualifications by the States, this provision shall not work disfranchisement of any persons now entitled to vote; that obligations and liabilities incurred in aid of insurrection and rebellion, and claimed for compensation on account of emancipation of slaves are not valid, and shall not be assumed or paid by any State of the United States; that whenever any one of the eleven States whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through its Legislature, having been first authorized to do so by a majority of its present voting population, including all who would be qualified to vote under the laws thereof as they existed in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the laws in conformity therewith, then and in that case such State shall be recognized and its representatives admitted into Congress; and a general amnesty shall exist in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the United States Government, relieving them of all pains, penalties and disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of their connection. The last resolution declares that it is not intended to assert a coercive power on the part of Congress to regulate the right of suffrage in the States.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATOR.

The case of Mr. Stockton was then taken up. The question was upon postponing the further consideration until Thursday next.

Mr. Stockton desired to make an explanation. He stated yesterday that the present President of the New-Jersey Senate was elected by his own vote. This was a mistake; he was elected by exchanging his vote, getting a Democrat to vote for him while he voted for the Democrat. He would also state that he had received a dispatch from his colleague, stating that he hoped the case would be postponed until Thursday, as he (Mr. Wright) would be here then, or ask no further delay.

Mr. Hendricks appealed to the Senate to postpone the subject until Thursday, to enable a full vote to be taken. This was the first postponement asked by Mr. Stockton's friends.

Mr. Clark was opposed to the postponement; there was no reason why Mr. Wright could not have been here to-day as well as on Thursday.

Mr. Johnson said Mr. Wright's physician had informed him that he (Mr. Wright) would sacrifice his life if he attempted to come last night, but that he could come on Wednesday night.

Mr. Pomeroy had learned from a neighbor of Mr. Wright's that he (Mr. Wright) not only did not expect to be here on Thursday, but never expected to be here.

Mr. Hendricks again appealed for a postponement.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

He was interrupted in his remarks by the arrival of the President's private Secretary, at 1 P. M., to announce the return with the President's objections of the Civil Rights bill.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATOR AGAIN.

Mr. Conness spoke against the postponement.

Mr. Sumner said there was no assurance that there would be a fuller Senate on Thursday. Disease had made a pair between the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Foot) and the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Wright.) Let that suffice, and let this important question be decided at once.

Mr. Saulsbury said he did not know of any objection to his holding his seat, so that (unless a change had occurred lately in his opinions) disease had made no pair in that case, and the Senator from Massachusetts was mistaken.

Mr. Hendricks said that Mr. Stockton would not vote on questions brought before the Senate until Thursday, if there was any objection raised on the other side.

Mr. Conness said this suggestion was entirely gratuitous on the part of Mr. Hendricks. It implied that the vote of Mr. Stockton was feared in a particular question. This was a mistake.

Mr. Davis spoke briefly in favor of the postponement, after which the question was taken on the postponement until Thursday next, and decided in the negative—Yeas 18, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Yates—23.

This brought the resolution declaring Mr. Stockton entitled to his seat again before the Senate.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read:

> *Resolved*, That John P. Stockton, not having received a majority of the voices of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, present and voting, is not entitled to his seat as Senator from that State, for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1865.

Mr. Saulsbury rose to a point of order. He wished to inquire if it was in order for Mr. Clark to offer an amendment in substance the same as was voted down on Friday. The exact question involved in Mr. Clark's amendment was voted down on Friday.

The Chair decided that the amendment of Mr. Clarke was in order.

Mr. Clarke wished to modify his amendment by striking out of the above resolution the words "not having received a majority of the voices of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey present and voting."

The amendment of Mr. Clarke simply declared that Mr. Stockton was not entitled to his seat. [Loud cries of "Question" were uttered on the Republican side of the chamber.]

Mr. Howard addressed the Senate to show that Mr. Stockton was not entitled to his seat.

Mr. Stockton said he wished to make a few remarks before the vote was taken. He had examined the question of his right to a seat very carefully, and had taken the opinion of some of the best lawyers in the country. All who examined it concurred in the opinion since expressed by the Judiciary Committee that he was entitled to his seat. Mr. Stockmon proceeded to read an elaborate printed argument in his own defence.

Mr. Davis, at the conclusion of Mr. Stockton's remarks, offered the following amendment as a substitute for Mr. Clarke's amendment: That the Legislature of New-Jersey having convened in joint meeting to choose a Senator to the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1865, and said Legislature in such joint meeting having passed an order that such election should be made by a plurality vote of that joint meeting, and on the first ballot taken by such meeting, John P. Stockton having received forty votes out of eighty-one votes of the members of both Houses of the Legislature constituting such Legislatue, in such joint meeting and any other person voted for, a less number, and the presiding officer of said joint meeting having then announced to wit: that the said John P. Stockton was elected a Senator in Congress, and there being no dissent expressed to such communication, the said John P. Stockton was duly elected to the Senate of the United States from said State, and is entitled to hold his seat from the 4th of March, 1865. Disagreed to—18 yeas, 27 nays.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Clark's amendment to the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, declaring Mr. Stockton not entitled to his seat. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 22; nays, 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—22.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, *Buckalew*, Cowan, *Davis*, Doolittle, *Guthrie*, Harris, Henderson, *Hendricks*, *Johnson*, Lane of Kansas, *McDougal*, Morgan, *Nesmith*, Norton, Poland, *Riddle*, *Saulsbury*, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—21.

Absent or not Voting—Messrs. Dixon, Foot, Foster, (paired,) Morrill, (paired,) Stewart, *Stockton*, *Wright*.

[Those in italic are Democrats.]

The question thus occurred on the adoption of the resolution. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution, as amended, declaring that John P. Stockton is not entitled to his seat, was adopted. The original vote was identical with the one recorded above.

Mr. Riddle (Dem.) asked leave to change his vote. This made the vote yeas 23, nays 20.

Mr. Clark said it was evident Mr. Riddle had changed his vote for the purpose of moving a reconsideration to-morrow or next day. He (Clark) would therefore move a reconsideration for the purpose of testing the matter now.

Mr. Hendricks moved to postpone further consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull said he had voted steadily for retaining Mr. Stockton in his seat; but he was opposed to all dilatory motions and he would vote against them.

Mr. Sherman said he had voted against Mr. Stockton's right to his seat; but he had also voted for every motion to postpone which gave promise for a fairer trial of the case. He would vote against all motions for delaying the business of the Senate.

Mr. Johnson spoke at some length in favor of postponement, and appealed to the magnanimity of the Senate to give Mr. Wright an opportunity to get here. There was good reason to believe that Mr. Wright would be here to-morrow.

Mr. Doolittle said he had received a message from Mr. Dixon stating that he (Mr. Dixon) hoped the Senate would postpone the subject for a few days until he was able to be present.

The Senate, by a vote of yeas 21, nays 22, refused to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

The question, in reconsidering the vote by which the resolution was adopted, was then taken, and the Senate refused to reconsider—yeas 20, nays 22.

Mr. Wade moved that the Senate adjourn, which was lost.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the President's Veto Message.

Mr. Howard moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost.

The President's Veto Message was then read by John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Cowan moved that the message be printed. He also moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Sumner demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—14.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

Mr. Trumbull said he desired to make some remarks on the subject, but would rather not proceed with them until to-morrow.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hendricks, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

Mr. Grinnell asked to be excused from further service on the Select Committee on the Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New-York.

Mr. Ancona asked the Speaker whether it was in order to inquire on which side the gentleman was.

The Speaker intimated that it was not.

Mr. Grinnell replied that he was on the honest side.

Mr. Grinnell was excused.

Mr. Sloan was appointed in his place.

IMPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Wentworth, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported by unanimous consent, a bill for the admission free of duty of steam agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of flax and beet sugar for the period of one year.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Wentworth appealed to Mr. Stevens to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. Stevens consented to that, but Mr. McKee objected to it, and the bill was laid on the table.

THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Spalding introduced a bill to grant certain privileges to the Submarine Telegraph Company, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Beaman introduced a bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as "Lac la Balle," in said State, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Beaman also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship canal from the mouth of the River Raisin to the St. Joseph River, in Michigan, and to report an appropriation on such ship canal.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Blaine offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of making the stock of National Banks taxable in the city or town where the holder thereof has his legal residence.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Kasson offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to consider and report whether Congress may, without conflict with the provisions of any existing treaty, discriminate by appropriate legislation in respect to duties or charges upon the ship or cargo, so as to favor steam vessels bearing the flag of the United States running without public subsidy between ports of the United States and foreign ports, and against foreign steam lines running with the aid of a public subsidy in competition with them.

NAMES OF VESSELS.

Mr. Raymond introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of certain vessels.

Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill defining and providing for the punishment of grand and petit larceny within the District of Columbia, and for the employment of prisoners.

Read twice, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The morning hour was occupied in the consideration of reports made from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill for the benefit of certain half-breeds and mixed-bloods of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, which was considered and passed.

It authorizes the President to exempt from the operation of the act of February 21, 1863, for the removal of the Winnebagos and the sale of their reservation in Minnesota, such half-breeds and mixed-bloods as are sufficiently advanced in civilization, and have abandoned, or may abandon their tribal relations.

Mr. Windom, from the same Committee, made a report, in answer to a resolution referred to it, in reference to the Miami tribe of Indians, stating that no further legislation was necessary on the subject.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Windom, from the same Committee, reported back the act to provide for the enlargement of the Winnebago reservation in the Territory of Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Ross, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, from the same committee, reported back, with a substitute, a bill for the relief of citizens of Iowa, for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, also reported back a bill to subject the Indian trust and allotted land in Kansas to the laws of that State.

This bill gave rise to a considerable debate, Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa; Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, and Mr. Burleigh, of Dakota, sustaining the bill, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois; Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Sloan, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, opposing it.

Mr. Stevens compared it to a similar law passed by Congress several years ago, in relation to the Indians in Georgia, and referred to the outrages committed under it. He trusted that the National Government would never be disgraced by such another state of things. These unprotected and helpless people were going out of existence fast enough by the natural operations of the crimes of white men.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over to the next morning hour.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Conkling, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported the testimony taken in reference to the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Schenck inquired whether the order in reference to printing twenty-five thousand extra copies of testimony applied to that which had not then been reported.

Mr. Laflin, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, stated that the resolution reported by that Committee did not apply to testimony not then presented.

Mr. Conkling moved that twenty-five thousand extra copies of this testimony be printed with the rest of the testimony already reported. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, asked the Speaker, ironically, whether it was in order to move to appoint additional members to the Reconstruction Committee, in accordance with the decision of the Chair yesterday.

The Speaker replied that the motion could be made by unanimous consent.

Mr. Conkling suggested that he might make the motion if he could hope to have the benefit of the services of the gentleman from Illinois (Ross.) [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The decision of the Chair, which the gentleman from Illinois spoke of, was a decision of the House, not of the Chair. It was the House of Representatives that ordered two additional members to be placed on the Select Committee on the Air Line Railroad to New-York.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. Conkling presented resolutions of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction; also petitions of citizens of Camden, Utica and Rome, praying for the passage of laws regulating inter-State insurances, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments as to the Naval Appropriation Bill, which were ordered to be printed and recommitted, and were postponed until Monday week.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt Law as a special order, the bill being read by sections for amendment, and being considered under the five-minute rule.

The first question being on amendments pending to the 14th section, the limit of six months, fixed in that section, within which an attachment against the bankrupt shall be dissolved, was, on motion of Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, reduced to four months.

The vote on another amendment to the same section showed that there was not a quorum of members in the House—only 23 voting.

There is nothing in the Bankrupt Law to attract attention, and the proceedings in the Senate attracted members in that direction.

There was a movement toward a call of the House, which resolved itself into a vote by yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn.

In the meantime pages and messengers were sent in various directions to summon members back to their places.

Before the calling of the roll was completed a quorum had returned, the vote showing 126 members present.

The section was further amended in regard to matters of detail. Several amendments of like character were also adopted to other sections.

The bill was gone through with to the end when the previous question was seconded, with the understanding that the vote on the bill should be had to-morrow.

The Evening Session for to-night was then dispensed with, and at half-past 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, March 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing selection of a site for another State prison.

Providing for the equitable distribution of the Safety Fund.

Amending the charter of the Dime Savings Bank of New-York.

Incorporating the Blank Book Binders' Benevolent Union of New-York.

For the relief of the Seamens' Fund and Retreat.

For the relief of the Butternut Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Incorporating the Fire Proof Iron Tank Petroleum Storage Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To restore the Board of Health in the village of Yonkers.

By Mr. Bennett—Relative to interest on loans and discounts by banks, banking associations and individual bankers; making more stringent the law against.

Relative to mortgages upon ships and vessels of the United States, which provides means to make secure liens upon the same.

BILLS PASSED.

Exempting Brookhaven from operation of law for protection of wood lands in Suffolk County.

Incorporating the New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Authorizing an appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn.

To change the name of the Free Academy of New-York.

Incorporating the Poughkeepsie Fire Department.

Authorizing the Sewer Commissioners of Brooklyn to cancel the Barker contract.

Relative to Kent-avenue.

Incorporating the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Incorporating the American Phrenological Society.

To enable lodges and chapters of Free and Accepted Masons to take, hold and convey real estate.

Amending the charter of Newburgh.

Authorizing steamboat companies to employ police officers.

Amending the charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Sessions, a resolution was adopted empowering Commissioners of the Canal Debt Sinking Fund to invest said fund in United States stocks. It was stated that the fund now amounted to several millions of dollars.

Mr. Lowe introduced a bill incorporating the Drew Seminary and Female College.

By Mr. O'Donnell—A bill incorporating the Iron Founders Association of Troy. An association of molders for the manufacture of iron, with a capital of $200,000.

A recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Junction Canal Company to construct a railroad. For the preservation of the health of human animals for human food. It provides that railroad companies in transporting cattle, sheep and swine, shall not keep them confined in their cars for a longer period than twenty-four hours at a time.

The bill amending the charter of the Union Home for education of children of volunteers was passed.

The bill to regulate the use of wharves, slips and piers in New-York and rates of wharfage was taken up.

Mr. Low moved to amend so as to provide that no pier, slip or wharf shall be leased to any steamboat, steamship line or railroad company, for longer period than ten years, except such as may be set apart by law for special use of canal boats, steamboats and steamship lines, barges and lighters. Pending this motion progress was reported.

The bill authorizing Wm. Beard and others to construct a basin in front of their lands in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading, and amended by providing that the privilege granted in the bill shall first be approved by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

The Senate adjourned.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Goodrich—For better regulation of gas companies.

By Mr. Cochrane—To amend the act relative to the Armory in Rochester.

By J. L. Parker—For a railroad in certain streets in New-York.

The bill relative to storage of merchandise, &c., was laid over for consideration of the House.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to auditing the military accounts.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Grocers Association.

Bill relative to powers and duties of Central Park Commissioners, and also to extend their term of office for five years.

To amend the charter of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.

The bill to prohibit the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York from disposing of real estate belonging to said commonalty, was announced.

Mr. T. E. Stewart moved the previous question on its passage, which was agreed to.

Several members asked to be excused from voting.

The bill was lost by a vote of 65 to 33—requiring a two-thirds vote.

Mr. T. E. Stewart moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay it upon the table. Motion carried.

To amend the New-York Charity and Correction Department Act.

To facilitate the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

To provide for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway, New-York, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street.

For the appointment of interpreters for the New-York Police and District Courts.

To fix the compensation of the Sheriff of Kings County.

To authorize the New-York Street Commissioners to make contracts for filling certain sunken lots.

The bill to amend the Firemen's Insurance Fund of New-York City was recommitted to the Committee of Nine for amendment on Mr. Creamer's motion.

To amend the charter for the New-York Medical College of Women.

Mr. Berryman introduced a bill relative to the colleges of the City of New-York.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the charter of the American Tract Society was passed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad.

To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and White Hall Railroad.

To facilitate the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Assembly adjourned.

Aiding the Families of Volunteers in Canada.

Montreal, Tuesday, March 27.

At a meeting held here yesterday to raise funds to provide for the families of the Montreal volunteers on duty, there were about fifty persons present, who subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars, and it is supposed there will be no difficulty in raising fifty thousand.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Trees and Grape Vines.

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.,

Offer fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, including roses, grape vines, rhododendrons, and 200 varieties of evergreens.

United States Accident Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
A. A. HOWLETT, President.
G. F. COMSTOCK, Vice-President.
T. F. ANDREWS, Secretary.
F. W. & H. B. GATES, General Agents.
GENERAL REFERENCES:
Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of New-York.
HORATIO SEYMOUR, Utica, N. Y.
DEAN RICHMOND, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD, Lieut.-Gov. of New-York.
UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 73 BROADWAY.

In the Union Trust Company's office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 16 Wall-st., now occupied by Francis T. Walker & Brother.

JOHN SHEVILLE, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, General Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark.

Agents wanted.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price $2.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore gray hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a hair dresser, and is recommended and used by our best physicians. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline for cleansing and preserving the teeth.—A purely vegetable production, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., New-York City; W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., New-York City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Brown's Standard Scales.

Manufacture all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in America. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. Just received, 10 cases latest styles French, English and Scotch goods, for the Custom Department.

BROKAW BROS.,
No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Union.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Another Cure.—H. MULLAN, Esq., of No. 134 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, has been completely cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and is willing to state his case to any person who will call at the above address.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; Also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.

NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown. Instantaneous. Best, cheapest. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 597 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Manger's Cloth Shipping Tags, most reliable made; at Victor C. Manger's, 110 Reade-st., N. Y.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind-colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the Vermifuge Comfit, which has been used with good success. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cents a box.

3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA.

General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Poole—Swain.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 26, by Rev. E. W. Bliss, Mr. Ebenezer Poole, of Kansas, and Miss Mariah L. Swain, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Boland.—On Monday evening, March 26, Wm. Boland, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., without further notice.

Boyd.—On Tuesday, March 27, Louise, daughter of Peter J. and Elizabeth Boyd, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 9 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Bond-st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment in the 11 A. M. train from 26th-st.

Briddon.—On Sunday, March 25, aged 7 years and 8 months, Blanche, the second daughter of Charles K. and Martha Briddon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Dr. Briddon, No. 38 Amity-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Drake.—On Monday, March 26, Geo. P. Drake, son of Wm. W. Drake, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the 4th-st. M. E. Church, in 4th-st., near 6th-av.

Ellis.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 25, Mrs. Lydia Ann Ellis.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts. Her relatives and friends, also the members of the Church, are respectfully invited to attend.

Forgay.—In this City, on Saturday, March 24, Wm. Forgay, aged 55 years, after a long and tedious illness.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Robert L. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 159 Clinton-st., near Grand.

Gladd.—On Sunday, March 25, after a lingering illness, David Gladd, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of Hammond and Waverley-place, at 3 o'clock.

Grey.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 26, Joseph Edward Grey, M. D., aged 36 years and 5 months.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, William A. Coit, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Myrtle and Franklin avs., without further notice.

Gantley.—At Athens, on Sunday, March 25, of consumption, Addie, daughter of Maria and Daniel W. Gantley.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Leavens.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, Edward Percy, aged 6½ years, son of Frederick and Euphemia Leavens.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 108 Pacific-st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 28, at 2½ P. M.

Mitchell.—On Tuesday morning, March 27, Theodore W., son of Geo. G. and Cornelia D. Mitchell, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father's family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his father, No. 237 7th-av., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The remains to be conveyed to Washingtonville, Orange County, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, for interment.

McKenzie.—At Hoboken, on Monday, March 26, Alice McKenzie, widow of Roderick McKenzie, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, A. Campbell, No. 44 1st-st., corner of Bloomfield, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

Robertson.—In Montreal, C. E., on Friday, March 23, Frank Andrew, second son of William W. and Elizabeth S. Robertson, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Squier.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, Harry L., youngest son of Lucien B. and Ellen M. Squier, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 34 St. Felix-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Smith.—On Monday, March 26, George Smith, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his brother-in-law, John J. Hanmer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 270 East Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Snedden.—On Tuesday morning, March 27, suddenly, Jeanett, wife of Geo. Snedden, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 224 Spring-st., at 1 o'clock on Thursday, March 29.

Savidge.—On Tuesday, March 27, Miss Mary Savidge, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., from whence her remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday morning. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Sherwood.—On Saturday, March 24, at Greenwich, Conn., after a long and lingering illness, David Sherwood, Jr., formerly of New-York, in his 53d year.

Warner.—Suddenly, at Amenia, on Tuesday, March 27, John Summerfield, eldest son of E. H. Warner. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office of the Security Insurance Company,
No. 119 Broadway,
New-York, March 26, 1866.

At a special meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, and called for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of the Board relative to the loss sustained by the death of their esteemed associate, JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., late President of the Company, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy thereof directed to be transmitted to the family of the deceased:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death JOSEPH WALKER, late President of this Company, we desire here to record our high appreciation of his virtues. He was a man truly Christian in all his life. He loved his neighbor as himself, and in all things he strictly obeyed the law of Christ "that ye love one another."

In business he was a model of sublime integrity. Generous to the poor, uniformly courteous both in business and in private life, he was a man to be deeply mourned and ever to be remembered with respect and love by all. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the surviving associates of our honored friend in the direction of this Company, to which he devoted the last years of his business career, and in whose affairs he took an unabated interest up to the day of his death, it is our peculiar privilege to bear testimony, from long experience, to the rare virtues which adorned his character.

Resolved, While deeply mourning our irreparable loss, we find consolation in the retrospect of the unwavering kindness and courtesy, the patient devotion to duty, the elevated sense of right, the inflexible adherence to truth and justice—the unwearied benevolence, and the Christian faith which characterized his daily life, and which attracted to him in so unusual a degree the respect and love of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we cherish a grateful recollection of the active and successful labor of Mr. WALKER in the formation of this Company, and in the establishment of its business, and of the many acts of kindness which marked his intercourse with the Directors, Officers and Stockholders of the Company, and with all in its employ.

Resolved, That in the life and character of Joseph Walker the mercantile community of this City, and especially those engaged in the business of Insurance, with which he was so long and so honorably identified, may find a pure and noble example, worthy of imitation by all who pursue the calling which he dignified by the constant practice of the highest virtues.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased associate the assurance of our sincere sympathy in their great affliction.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, President.
O. G. CARTER, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $12 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-Tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking Horses.
For sale by the manufacturer,
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest, and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circulars. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476 Broadway.

MONEY FOUND—YESTERDAY, ON A BANKING-HOUSE floor in Nassau-st. Owner can have it by sending a written description to P. V. HUSTED, New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR STARCH GLOSS, manufactured by the New-York Starch Gloss Company, No. 218 Fulton-st. Use no other. It is the only article that makes old linen look like new.

LITERARY EDITOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF literary acquirements desires employment on a City newspaper; first-class City references. Address J. C. D., Box No. 162 at this office.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—100 illustrations, $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
for the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR,
CATARRH,
DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT,
ASTHMA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, LARYNGEAL,
BRONCHIAL,
AND
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
Disordered Functions of the
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH,
WHEEZING COUGH,
and other distressing affections of the
CHEST,
MORBID AFFECTIONS
OF THE
LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Is now in full operation at the residence of the inventor
DR. VON EISENBERG,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS.

From the New-York Express.

So many able and earnest men are devoting themselves to medical investigation, that it would be strange if new discoveries were not made. Among the most brilliant of these—we may indeed say the most brilliant of all—is that of Dr. Von Eisenberg, in regard to the *Etherealization of Medicines*; we may properly call it the "Spiritualization," since the Latin *Spiritus*, whence comes our word "Spiritual," signifies primarily, simply "the air."

Many of the most important and vital organs of the human frame cannot be reached by medicines in a solid or even in a liquid form. Thus the *lungs* are shut up in a bony chest to which access can be had only through the wind-pipe, the opening of which is closed by a valve, called the "epiglottis," so sensitive and so delicately constructed, that it will not allow the passage, except by main force, of the most minute crumb, or the smallest drop of liquid. Every person who has "swallowed the wrong way" the smallest substance, whether of liquid or solid, knows the feeling of strangulation thereby occasioned. A man cannot, if he would, voluntarily swallow any liquid or solid into the lungs, or the passage leading to them. Herein lies the true reason why Consumption has been so incurable.

As to the entire apparatus, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet, when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will in every respect fulfill the expectations of the inventor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialties for which it is particularly intended as is Dr. Von Eisenberg, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he is enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that, in the course of his extended practice, he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. Von Eisenberg. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases. We hereto observe that the apparatus is intended also to bring the etherealized medicines into direct action upon the nerves. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. Von Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch; and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to him. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, if not actually praying for death, who are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is in his power to make them whole or not.

HEARING RESTORED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
READ! READ!

New-York, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-av.,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, Lawrence Grenna, No. 186 East 38th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as every one said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment, and I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a court of justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr VON EISENBERG'S office,

No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING Dr. Schenck's Medicines for the Cure of Consumption in its Various Forms, namely, his Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Take a tablespoonful of the Pulmonic Syrup every two or three hours during the day, and if the cough is troublesome take it at pleasure throughout the night. A wineglassful on going to bed frequently prevents coughing all night; it is best not to take it just before eating as, in some cases it affects the appetite, being so sweet; it matters not how little is taken at the time, so that a bottle is consumed in about four days. Many mix the Sea-Weed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup together, and it is used with happy effect. For a sudden cold, get a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; take a full dose of the Pills, and the bottle of Syrup in about two days, and one pill every night for two or three nights; it will break the cold up and leave the system in a healthy condition, and not liable to take cold soon again. This is much better than to take something to stop the cough and leave it in the system.

When a person has consumption, or even a cough, the stomach and liver are more or less in a torpid state; in fact, the inactive state of those organs is frequently the cause of the cough. When in this state, mucus forms in the stomach, it gets loaded with slime, the appetite becomes poor, for there is no room for food; the mucous membrane of the bronchial tube becomes irritated and diseased, sympathetically from a disordered stomach. Coated tongue, constipation, diarrhea, sick headache, ulcerated throat and canker, all proceed from the disordered state of the stomach and liver; and diseased lungs cannot be healed until those organs perform their healthy functions.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption; for the appetite should be restored as soon as possible, in order to get the Pulmonic Syrup to act as an expectorant, to relieve the lungs of the mucus and matter. The Sea-Weed Tonic will restore the appetite as soon as the Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, even when the bowels are regular, and often in diarrhœa. It is proper to take the pills in small doses, especially if the appetite is poor. To take medicine to stop a cough, night sweats and creeping chills will soon stop the patient. Such remedies mitigate the disease, but never cure. Make good, healthy blood, and that will heal the lungs, and all those symptoms will disappear, as they are all caused by diseased lungs.

SEA-WEED TONIC DIRECTIONS.

Take a wine-glass full immediately after each meal; for a weak stomach this may be too much at first; if so take less at first; if too strong, a little water may be added.

This Tonic is perfectly harmless, yet it will be felt through the whole system. It equalizes the circulation; it dissolves the food, and soon a good appetite is the result. Where a person feels weak and debilitated a little may be taken at any time; frequently a wine-glass full before breakfast will be found grateful to the stomach.

DIRECTIONS FOR MANDRAKE PILLS.

In consumption, persons should judge for themselves as to what quantity and how often they are required. If costive, take four or six, either night or morning, whichever is most convenient for the patient; then take one or two every night, or as many as are required to keep the bowels gently open; or half a pill is sufficient for some, taken every night; if the tongue looks clean and bowels regular, they may be omitted for a few days, then commence taking them gently again; frequently a full dose is required about once a week, where there is much constipation. The Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic, as an auxiliary, never fails to give effective action to the digestive organs, while it purifies and gives a healthy circulation to the blood. At the same time the locality of the disease is reached, and as the matter ripens and is discharged from the lungs, a better and more healthy matter takes its place, caused by the healthy incubation of the blood; now the lungs are in a healing condition, the pulse becomes regular, and the patient realizes a most pleasant physical and mental change. Now comes the most difficult part I have to contend with in curing consumption. The patient should take my medicine s and follow directions strictly; but they cannot conceive that it is necessary to stay in the house to prevent taking cold.

When the lungs are deeply diseased, there is no possible chance for a cure, especially in the Winter time, in this climate, unless this is done. A person, when in consumption, cannot go out, or hardly make a change, without taking a slight cold, and still they feel as though they had taken none. The lungs are a mass of sores, and when they become a little more inflamed by changes, they do not perceive it, as one would when the lungs are sound; yet it will cause sufficient irritation, by one slight cold, to destroy all the effect produced by these medicines in the way of healing, in a week.

It is essentially necessary to exercise about the house as much as possible; walk up and down the room for five minutes every hour, if not too feeble; the diet should be of the most nutritious kind; eat nearly everything the appetite requires—it is food that does all the work. Of course there are many things that common sense would say are imprudent to put in the stomach; meats of all kinds, fat and lean, and gravies, are necessary to make good blood, even a piece of pickle, sometimes, though it does not nourish, stimulates the appetite for something else. New milk warm from the cow is one of the quickest and best articles to make blood. When the appetite returns, the patient should not go too long without eating; the food should be well masticated, and eaten slowly. The mind has a great deal to do with the stomach; when a person worries and frets considerably, it materially affects the appetite; for that reason, if the patient is not too feeble, cheerful company is very beneficial.

I have for many years been paying professional visits in the larger cities. My principal reason has been to instil in the minds of my patients the great danger of taking little colds. My course is so different from that of the faculty; they say go out in all kinds of weather to inhale the fresh air, but when lungs are deeply diseased do they cure them? The graveyard answers, no! By my course of treating lung diseases, I am able to produce hundreds—yes, thousands, now living, hale and hearty, with only one lung left. Many persons who have been far gone with consumption have been cured, and without ever seeing me, as the directions are so explicit it is hard to go astray. The only advantage a patient can have by seeing me is having their lungs examined with the Respirometer, to explain to them what part or how much the lungs are diseased, and what kind, whether tuberculous, bronchial, pulmonary or dyspeptic consumption, and whether they can be cured. My medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Wholesale agents for this City DEMAS BARNES & CO. Dr. SCHENCK keeps a full supply of his medicines at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., which can be obtained at all times.

TO GENTLEMEN.

A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. McKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

READ HOW HANS BREITMANN joined the Turners in the TURF FIELD AND FARM, SATURDAY, March 31. OUT TO-DAY.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR HEADACHE, sick stomach, dyspepsia, bilious and liver complaints, is found by using SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS. Box 25 cents. Try them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY,
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY,
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY.

On the 5th of April, 1866, will be issued the first number of THE GALAXY, an Illustrated Magazine, to be published fortnightly; price twenty-five cents a copy.

THE GALAXY will contain the best stories by the most distinguished novelists, light Essays and Sketches, Choice Poetry and a careful and readable review of topics discussed by the leading periodicals of the world. Its illustrations will be from designs by the best artists, and will be printed in the finest style on tinted paper. Typographically,

THE GALAXY

will be the most elegant Magazine in America. It will be stitched in a cover of novel and brilliant design, and will be printed on new type expressly cast for the purpose, and on fine calendered paper.

It is the purpose of the publishers to present to the public in the volumes of

THE GALAXY

an elegant library of choice fiction, which the low price of the periodical will place within the reach of every reader.

All orders should be addressed to

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publisher's Agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR APRIL—Contains Thomas Cook, the Excursionist; Dr. Nott; W. V. Wallace; J. Carhart; Alex. Campbell; Miss Carmichael; with Portraits, Character and Biography. Causes of Suicide—Temperament—Marriage—Idiocy; Mirthfulness, Modesty, Order; Signs of Character—How to Observe; Physiognomy—Primary Rules; Inquisitive Nose. Our Social Relations—To the Girls, by Mrs. Wyllys; Teaching by Love; How to be Happy; a Dead Man. Visiting America—How to See it. A Negro Baptising; Music as a Moral and Physical Agent; Frogs, Fish and Toads. Religious—a Discourse by Rev. H. W. Beecher, on Self-Esteem; Faith; Self-Improvement; Benevolence; Ethnology, Physiology, etc., only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK.
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE,
SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM,
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:
Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary, Hitchcock, Penn, White Hogan, Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland, Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will, Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman, McLenan, Lumley, Wand, Eytinge, Herrick.

TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

Rochdale, 15th Nov., 1865.

"Dear Sirs: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."

The Boston *Journal* says:
"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."

The New-York *Herald* says:
"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."

"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:
"It is absolutely magnificent."

The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
"It is a tribute to American generosity."

The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and [illegible]ing."

The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."

The Philadelphia *North American* says:
"It gives prominence to glorious facts."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says:
"It is a noble roll of honor."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:
"It will be the literary ornament of every fireside.

The Boston *Saturday Gazette* says:
"It is a rare and wonderful record."

The Boston *Congregationalist* says:
"It is a noble testimony to Christian patriotism."

The *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette* says:
"It is a trophy of the book-making art."

The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is most desirable to own and prize."

The New-York *Evangelist* says:
"It is well worth the price asked for it."

The New-York *Observer* says:
"It was fitting that the story of those who at home sustained the Government in its life-struggle should be put on lasting record. Not they only who go to the battle-field are the defenders and saviours of their country. The women and the men who give their labor, their time and their money to the cause, who work and pray and send, who think of the sick and wounded and dying, and supply the hospitals and camps with food and medicines and *the bread of life*, these are entitled to the grateful memories of posterity, and the hearty commendations of their compatriots. It was a happy thought to embalm these patriotic works in one magnificent volume, a record of the voluntary offerings of the American people to the cause of their beloved country in the hour of its deadly peril."

The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold exclusively by subscription, at the reasonable price of Twenty Dollars.

DERBY & MILLER,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 5 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.

ST. MARTIN'S EVE.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

ST. MARTIN'S EVE!
ST. MARTIN'S EVE!
ST. MARTIN'S EVE!
ST. MARTIN'S EVE!

ST. MARTIN'S EVE, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, author of "Oswald Cray," "Verner's Pride," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," &c., is published THIS DAY, and is for sale by all booksellers everywhere. It is complete in one large octavo volume, uniform with "Oswald Cray" and "Shadow of Ashlydyat." Price $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF IT.

St. Martin's Eve. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers have just issued, from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets, purchased from Mrs. Wood, at a large price, an entire new novel, entitled "St. Martin's Eve." It will be read with interest by all who delight in the marvelously and ingeniously constructed plots which are characteristic of this authoress' writings. Mrs. Wood has a marvelous faculty of charming her readers with the skill with which she puts her characters on the stage, of multiplying her plots, of sustaining her dialogues, and of intensifying all her minor incidents. St. Martin's Eve will not be laid aside without eager perusal to the end, for the reader will be constantly led aside into new avenues and lanes, with such enchanting views and scenery that he never wearies of the path; there are so many new faces among the minor actors, and such a magic interest thrown around all they say and do, that his interest never flags for a moment. It is but justice to say that, in these respects, which are the secret of Mrs. Wood's great popularity as a novelist, this, her latest work, is her best. This volume will add greatly to her high reputation, and will be perused with eagerness by the whole reading public. It is remarkably well printed, in large type and on fine paper.

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OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bunker Hill Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, at which meeting the subject of raising money by mortgage to meet the liabilities of the Company; selling and disposing of the property of the Company for the same purpose and of dissolving this Company, will be considered, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Parties unable to attend the meeting, are requested to send their proxies to the President or Secretary of the Company, with their wishes as to the foregoing matters, and authorizing them to act at said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1866, to April 4, 1866, inclusive. W. H. Brown, A. T. Stout, J. S. Allen, J. W. Baker, John W. Hinchman, James Brown, L. C. Coe, B. P Chatfield, S. M. Buckingham, Directors.

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JOHN P. MOORE, No. 110 Madison-av.

The following United States Coupon Bonds, 1881:
Sixteen, Nos. 55,134 to 55,149, $1,000 each: six, Nos. 22,577 to 22,582, $500 each; six, Nos. 27,970 to 27,975, $500 each; six, Nos. 65,539 to 65,544, $1,000 each.
All the above payable to John P. Moore.
One each U. S. Coupon Bonds, 1881, No. 11,229 at $100, and No. 1,902 at $50.
The following U. S. Coupon 5-20 Bonds, Nov. 1, 1864:
Twenty, Nos. 33,845 to 33,864, $1,000 each, Vermilye & Co.
Two, Nos. 9,316 and 13,423, $1,000 each. Vermilye & Co.
One each, Nos. 1,462, D, $500; 1,463, D, $500; 6,870, D, $500; 9,939, E, $500; 10,218, D, $500; 2,592, $100; 14,199, $100; three, Nos. 12,930 to 12,932, $100 each.
One U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, Nov. 1, 1865, No. 7,703, A, $100, J. P. Moore.
The following U. S. 7 3-10 three years' Treasury Notes, June 15, 1865:
One each, Nos. 23,227, C, $1,000; 146,623, A, $500; 146,624, B, $500; 101,115, C, $500; 101,116, D, $500; four, Nos. 162,245, A, to 162,248, D, $500 each.
Two U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, July 15, 1865, Nos. 8,545, A, 8,546 B, $1,000 each.
The following U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Aug. 15, 1865:
Nos. 55,140, B, $1,000; 257,487, C, $1,000; 29,457, C, $500; 2,313, C, $100; 2,314, A, $100; 31,397, B, $100; 31,398, C, $100; 27,304, B, $100; 165,932, A, $100; 301,142, B, $100; 424,671, C, $100; 424,672, D, $100; 447,749, A, $100; 447,750, B, $100; 1,636, A, $50; 17,105, B, $50; 48,488, B, $50; 101,944, A, $50; 268,309, A, $50; 268,310, B, $50; 268,311, C, $50; 268,312, D, $50.
Three U. S. 7 3-10 three years' Treasury Notes, 15th July, 15, 1865. Nos. 347,310, B, to 347,312, D, $100 each.
All 7 3-10s with name filled in have been made payable to order.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 17, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY, NO. 80 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
E. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, March 24, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on WEDNESDAY, March 28, and will be reopened on MONDAY, April 2, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Bennehoff and Pithole Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action respecting the sale of the real estate and leasehold interests belonging to the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1866.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED TO BORROW for one year $8,000 on unincumbered property in the City of Charleston, worth $30,000. For further particulars address L., this day, Box No. 174 Times Office.

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Insulated Telegraph stock.
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NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

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L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
Subscribers to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the company, at No. 5 State-st., at Boston, Mass., to wit: Twenty per cent. to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent. on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock upon which assessments as above levied are not paid will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.
I. S. WHITTINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1866.

SAMUEL B. HARD
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GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &C., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

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NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.
I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:

"ART. 1. SEC. 1. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the fourth Wednesday of May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour. If from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d May, inclusive.
By order. CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books closed from 19th instant to 3d proximo, both days inclusive.
FRANK K. McCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILW'Y CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.
AMOS TENNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, March 20, 1866.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due on the 1st of April next, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at Continental National Band, New-York.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON AND PRIOR to January, 1866, from bonds issued by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.
M. BURNS, President, N. and C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. BOSTWICK,
No. 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
DEALT IN ON COMMISSION.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, at the request of a majority of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of said road and franchises.
GEO. W. STANTON, Jr.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of such Company, and providing the means of liquidating its present indebtedness.
The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 10th April inclusive. By order of the Board.
JOHN H. ROLSTON, Secretary, No. 80 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned and warned not to negotiate any notes which are made payable to or indorsed by the firm name of IRWIN & CO., as the person attempting to sell or negotiate the said notes has obtained the same by fraud, and is negotiating the same without our consent.
JAMES FETTRETCH,
JOHN FETTRETCH,
ARTHUR IRWIN,
Three of the four members of the said firm.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, less Government tax.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 243 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 2, from 12 till 1 o'clock P. M.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, will please present them immediately at the office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN DIFFERENT amounts on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. on first-class City property. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of April next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 5.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of April 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO. PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1866.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of Two-and-one-half (2½) per cent. on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending March 31, inst., payable free of Government tax, on and after April 18, prox., at the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city, and by the Treasurer, to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on March 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and will reopen April 19 thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON,
J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address,
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH, TO sell the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine; it will hem, stitch, fell, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every machine is warranted for three years. For terms and circulars address C. BOWERS & CO., No. 255 S. 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER wanted for a private family: must be well recommended and thoroughly understand his business; good wages and an excellent situation. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4TH-AV., immediately, a nursery governess; also a lady's maid, five waitresses, parlor girl, extra chambermaid, seamstresses, nurses, extra and other cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.; English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c.

WANTED—SEVENTY-FIVE EXPERIENCED canvassers to solicit advertisements in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark for "Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register." Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., second floor, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family, a short distance from the City; house first class, with all the modern improvements. None but Protestants with unquestionable character need apply to No. 92 John-st., between 10½ and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN POSsessing capital, to fill the position of Secretary and Treasurer of a manufacturing company now developing a very profitable business. Address A. W., Box No. 1,178 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; must be a good seamstress, and be willing to make herself generally useful; good references required. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, corner of Greene-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework. at No. 150 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn; none need apply but those with good references, and able to do washing, ironing and plain cooking, and desirous of a permanent place.

WANTED—A NURSE, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, for a family of four children on Staten Island; must be well qualified to fill the position, and have satisfactory references. Call at No. 2 West 29th-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—A SOBER, HONEST AND INDUStrious single man to do the work on a small farm, about 20 miles from the City. Must understand plain gardening. Apply to R. H. NODYNE, No. 7 Nassau-st., (over Continental Bank,) between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A JEWELRY-store in Broadway. One acquainted with the business, who can give first-rate references, can address JEWELRY-STORE, Station A, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a good chambermaid and waitress, to whom good wages will be paid; best of references required. Apply at No. 450 West 23d-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a small family at Newark, N. J. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHRISTIAN WOman to take the entire charge of an infant 6 months old, at Elizabeth, N. J. Call at No. 56 Park-place, third floor, from 12 to 3.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDENer, with wife, who is a good washer and ironer; he must also understand the care and milking of a cow. Address, with references, W. H., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST thoroughly understand her business; City reference required. Call between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 438 5th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS to go into the country; Protestant preferred. Call, with references, at No. 305 5th-av., basement door, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING laundress, to go to the country; good references required. Call at No. 305 5th-av., basement door, Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER; must have the most unequivocal references as to character and capacity. State salary expected. Address F. & C., No. 84 Wall-st., basement.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a fruit and vegetable garden; must be willing to take care of a horse and make himself generally useful. Apply at HICKMAN'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, OF SOME EXPErience, to take the oversight of, 100 to 120 boys in a public institution, out of school hours. Address C; No. 71 West 13th-st.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, three servants, a cook, a chambermaid and waitress, and a nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT girl to go a short distance in the country to do general housework. Apply at No. 53 Morris-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waiter; must have good City references. Apply at No. 350 5th-av., from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO to Rahway, N. J. Call for three days at No. 53 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. APPLY AT NO. 208 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

A PROMINENT GEOLOGIST, SOON GOING to Europe, will explain the rock structure of the country and museums to a few companions. Address GEOLOGIST, Box No. 3,505 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS, AT AUCTION.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at store No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.,
a large assortment of choice goods.
Catalogue day before the sale.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
TO CAPITALISTS, BUSINESS MEN, &c.
Very valuable business stand, No. 1,214 Chestnut-st., west of 12th-st., 25 feet front, 235 feet in depth, through to Sansom-st.
ON TUESDAY,
April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that substantial three-story brick messuage, with back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chestnut-st., No. 1,214, west of 12th-st.; containing in front on Chestnut-st. 25 feet, and extending in depth 235 feet to Sansom-st.
STABLE AND COACH HOUSE.—There is a two-story brick stable and coach house on Sansom-st.
Clear of all incumbrance.
Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession.
It is one of the most valuable locations on Chestnut-st. High rents are offered for property in this square.
May be examined on application to the Auctioneers.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible].

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—One lot on east side, 27 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st.
76TH ST—Eleven lots, south side, between 3d and 4th avs.
75TH-ST.—Three lots, north side, between 3d and 4th avs.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
REAL BRONZES,
ELEGANT MIRRORS, SUPERB DINNER SET,
AUBUSSON, WILTON, AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
SUPERB CABINETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, &c.,
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 East 34th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 58TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
58TH-ST.—Four lots on north side of 58th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and 95 feet east of Broadway; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
27 VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AND 100TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
10TH-AV.—7 lots east side of 10th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 100th-st.
100TH-ST.—10 lots on north side of 100th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av., together with 10 lots in the rear, extending to within 26 feet 10 inches on 101st-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 51ST-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
51ST-ST—1 lot on north side, 275 feet east of 8th-av., 1 lot on north side, 252 feet 2 inches west of Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 76TH AND 77TH STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
76TH-ST.—Eighteen lots and gores, situated on the north side of 76th-st., 125 feet east of 11th-av.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Roslyn-place, (Greene-st., near Amity,) all the walnut and mahogany furniture, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS, BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURGH, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
NORTH 7TH AND 8TH STS.—24 lots on North 7th and 8th sts., 225 feet west of 1st-st., Brooklyn, with the wharf property on the East River, opposite 14th-st., New-York, 200 feet in width on the East River, and 300 feet in depth, with the right of filling out into the East River from present bulkhead 100 feet further, together with the southerly one-half of the pier at the foot of North 8th-st., about 375 feet long, and the northerly half of North 7th-st., to the permanent pierhead line.
On the premises is a frame shed, braced with iron, 200 feet in length, 60 feet in width, and about 30 feet high; also, a frame two-story building on North 8th-st., about 200 feet in length and 25 feet wide.
This sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of property for manufacturing or commercial purposes, having three fronts and sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest tonnage.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, Auctioneer, No. 706 3d-av.
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the following very desirable property:
Three-story frame house and lot on north side 53d-st., 140 feet west of 1st-av.
Two full lots and three frame houses, north side East 45th-st., 225 feet east of 2d-av.
Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 775 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.
Four-story brick house and lot, No. 496 8th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.
Five three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone houses and lots, south side East 52d-st., 189.4 feet east of 1st-av.
Four-story and cellar brick tenement house and lot, on north side East 46th-st., 60 feet east of 1st-av.
Four-story, basement and sub-cellar, double, brick tenement house and lot, on north side East 46th-st., 147.6 feet east of 1st-av.
Five-story new double brick tenement house and lot, on west side of 1st-av., 22 feet south of East 47th-st.
Four-story brick house and lot south-west corner 5th-st. and 1st-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND WEST TENTH STS., (LATE AMOS,) BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Horatio Bogert, Esq., Referee:
GREENWICH-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Hammond and Bank sts., and known as No. 762.
WEST 10TH-ST. (late Amos)—The two-story frame house and lot on the southerly side of West 10th-st., (late Amos,) 151 feet 6 inches west of 4th-st., and known as No. 94; lot 25x95.
Also, the two-story and attic brick front house and lot situate on the northerly side of West 10th-st., (late Amos,) 165 feet east of Hudson-st., and known as No. 133; lot 25x100 feet.
Messrs. STITT & RUSTON, Att'ys.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, household furniture, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in reps and brocatel; splendid rosewood bookcase, black walnut bookcase, centre-tables, tete-a-tetes, sofas, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, sideboards, cane-seat chairs, &c., &c.; kitchen utensils, mangle, refrigerator, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A billiard table, with balls, cues, racks, &c., in good order.
ALSO,
Three cases of Paris and London shoes, comprising white and black satin gaiters for ladies' wear; kid, satin and morocco slippers, gaiters and boots for ladies' and misses' wear.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels of Navy powders.
These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
W. H. DISBROW WILL SELL AT AUCtion on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, No. 100 Liberty-st., several superior horses admirably adapted for family use; also several saddle horses, together with a variety of new and second-hand vehicles, consisting of rockaways, top and no-top buggies; also new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, &c.
No postponement on account of inclement weather, as the sales are held within the premises.
Regular sale days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
Special sales at short notice, either at the Bazaar or elsewhere.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.—FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7 o'clock, sale of THEATRICAL ENGRAVINGS and PORTRAITS, illustrative of English dramatic literature and the stage, comprising a great variety of portraits of distinguished actors, including Garrick, Munden, Macklin, Mrs. Siddons and the Kemble family, Cooke, Liston, Miss Abington, Miss O'Neil, Palmer, Farren, Bannister, Macready and others, with numerous character pieces from the plays of Shakespeare and Jonson to those of the present day. Also, a choice lot of steel engravings. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ASSIGNEE'S OF CIGARS.
A very choice assortment of cigars by order of assignee, consisting of Brevas, Regalia, Britannica, Flor de May, Rosa Concha, Elmonmento, Figaro, Plantation, Cabinet, Concha, La Union, Trabacos, Knight Templars and others. In all about 75,000 of very desirable brands; terms cash. By order of assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 28 and 29, at 7 o'clock, a large collection of highly interesting and valuable works in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES and TRAVELS relating to AMERICA, in fine condition; many of them are extremely scarce. Comprising also, many RARE and CURIOUS BOOKS in general literature, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 28, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,687 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
2,418 boxes fresh Sicily lemons,
Cargo brig Guglielmo, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:
2,[illegible] BALES FLORIDA AND SAVANNAH COTTON.
[illegible] BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores and Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 28th, and THURSDAY, 29th of March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's,
A VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS BY THE MOST PROMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS.
Being principally the property of a well-known connoisseur, carefully selected for his own gratification, without regard to cost, many of which were painted to order by the following artists of the
EUROPEAN SCHOOL:
H. Van Marke,
Carl Hoff,
C. M. Webb,
[illegible],
Tassaert,
Hilderbrandt,
Pelon,
Lobbedez,
Parkkerkorf,
Englehard,
Meyerheim,
V. Gargeleu,
Hamman,
Verscheure,
Fichel,
Patrois,
Portaels,
Veron,
Herr,
Canon,
Billon,
Dubuisson,
L. Picart,
Vandenberg,
Ganermann,
Hess,
A. Calame,
Mario,
J. G. Morris,
Herring,
O. Nahl,
Rowlins,
J. Meadows,
G. Morland,
Gainsborough,
D. Teniers,
Artois,
Thom,
Gavarni,
Van Hove,
Verwee,
Armfield.
AMERICAN SCHOOL:
A. Bierstadt,
E. Leutze,
G. L. Brown,
W. M. Brown,
Culverhouse,
Lanman,
Irving,
J. K. Kensett,
A. B. Durand,
W. M. Oddie,
J. C. Oertel,
Boutelle,
W. Whitendge,
Butler,
F. E. Church,
W. Hart,
A. Hekking,
Hazeltine,
Coleman,
McEntee,
Lanman,
and others of celebrity.
To include the fine picture entitled
THE PLATTE RIVER, NEBRASKA,
BY
ALBERT BIERSTADT.
Size, 60x38, painted at about the same time as his celebrated picture of the "Rocky Mountains."
Also the fine cabinet pictures
VOLCANO OF COTOPAXI,
BY
F. E. CHURCH.
Also,
THE THREE TYPES OF BEAUTY,
BY
T. P. ROSSITER.
Considered his chef d'œuvre.
Also,
NIAGARA BY MOONLIGHT,
BY
G. L. BROWN.
The mate picture to the "White Mountains," purchased by the Prince of Wales.
Also,
THE NAVAL COMBAT BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA,
BY
H. DURAND-BRAGER,
Marine Painter to the French Government.
Forming one of the most valuable and desirable collections offered at auction this season.
They will be on exhibition on and from Saturday, 24th, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to the sale until 10 P. M.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
AT
MACON, GA.
By direction of the Secretary of War, all the
BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,
Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also
TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Among the articles to be sold are:
9,000 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—round rod.
33,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
200,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
45,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
32,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.
Besides—
Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 35 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
PAINTS AND OILS.
The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one and of valuable property.
Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
The sale will commence on
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,
and continue every day until all the property is sold.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &C.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrow root, lbs.	20,000	Pea beans, lbs.	2,300
Barley, lbs.	20,000	Dessicated potatoes, lbs.	100
Corn starch, lbs.	20,000	Mixed dessicated potatoes, lbs.	162
Cocoa & Chocolate, lbs.	10,000	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cinnamon, powd'd, lbs.	1,000	Whisky, in bbls., galls.	3,900
Farina, lbs.	20,000	Sherry wine, quart bottles	40,000
Tapioca, lbs.	10,000	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Extract of beef, lbs.	20,000	Tarragona wine, bottles	10,000
Concentrated milk, lbs.	20,000		
Ginger, lbs.	1,385		
Extract of coffee, galls.	3,762		
Beans, lbs.	600		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES, ARMY WAGONS AND CARTS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property:
100 to 200 light ambulances,
300 to 500 army wagons,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place,
ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE CARTS.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS—33D, 43D, 45TH, 46TH, 83d and 89th sts. Also, residence at Yonkers.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 33D-ST.—Two-story brick house and lots, Nos. 166 and 172; houses each 20x50; all modern improvements; lots each 20x80.
43D-ST.—Two lots, north side, 205 feet west of 3d-av.
45TH-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, south side, 125 feet west of 11th-av.; house 16.8x30, lot 16.8x100.5.
46TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 325 feet west of 9th-av.
83D-ST.—Two lots, north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.
89TH-ST.—Modern-built three-story brick house and lot, north side, 156 feet east of Avenue A; house 18.9x30, lot 18.9x100.5.
YONKERS.—The modern two-story and basement frame house, with wings attached, south side Union-place. 200 feet west of Warburton-av; house 18x30, lot 99x125; fine view and variety of fruits.
For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 122 COLUMBIA-ST., AND A BRICK STORE ON FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of George L. Sampson, deceased, the following described real estate:
COLUMBIA-ST.—The three-story French roof brick house and lot on westerly side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Clark and Pierrepont-sts., known as No. 122; the house is 26 feet 6 inches by 70 feet; has all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, water closets, furnace, laundry, &c., &c., and is one of the most desirable residences on Brooklyn Heights, as it commands a magnificent view of the city and harbor of New-York; the lot is 150 feet deep, extending to Furman-st., on which is a four-story brick store. The property can be examined daily between the hours of 9 to 11 a. m., by applying on the premises.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.
Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ROLLS, &C.—The valuable machinery of the National Steel Works on 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock. For schedule and particulars apply to SAMUEL MULLIKEN & CO., Agents, No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 404 Canal-st., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room, and other furniture, &c., of a large house; 50 new and second-hand carpets; 20 rolls matting; rolls oil-cloths, glass, china, and silver ware, and everything for house-keeping.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 309 Washington-st., near Reade.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 261 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
[illegible] SAVINGS BANK,
[illegible] Canal-st.
[illegible]

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 2, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,226 38.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 18 Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 594 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, who speaks English fluently, a situation to travel with a family to Europe as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to children; has excellent reference. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday next at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take charge of one or two children, not under six years of age; is capable of teaching the English branches; best of references; the country preferred. Call at No. 116 West 16th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and to assist in the washing; has a little boy 8 years old she would like to have with her, and would go for moderate wages; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 353 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman as first-class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing to do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, and dressmaker; hair dressing in every style; a most perfect dressmaker, with every ability required in that capacity; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 1,149 Broadway, in the hair store, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references; no objections to going to the country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 90 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; was three years in last place. Call, until suited, at No. 583 3d-av., above 40th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls in the City; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing; good reference. Call at No. 29 7th-av., in the U. P. Church.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook and baker; no objection to the country for the Summer; good references. Call for two days at No. 113½ 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with children; she is well recommended. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Apply at No. 367 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or companion for a lady by an American woman; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 877 Broadway, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; eight years' City reference from her present place. Call at No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., private door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as plain cook, assisting in washing and ironing in a private family; best of reference given. Address No. 126 Forsyth-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress; the very best of reference can be produced; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 359 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY HER PRESENT employer for a young woman to go abroad with a family in the capacity of maid or nurse. Apply at No. 326 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as first-class laundress; understands fluting; in a private family; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 200 7th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting; good City references. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as plain seamstress, or to do light housework, or would wait in a bakery for a small salary. Apply at 119½ East 20th-st., cornar 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; understands her business thoroughly; none but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 341 16th-st., near 1st-av., to M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family; City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO wait on a lady and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 53 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to engage by the week or month; has a machine. Apply at No. 583 8th-av., over the dry-good store, between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, and to help with children, by a respectable girl, well recommended. Apply at No. 1 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 165 Prince-st., Room No. 8.

AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSMAKER wishes to get work by the day or week. Address M. V., Station E, New-York City.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out as seamstress in families, by the day or week. Call at No. 105 East 28th-st.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN either in a garden or on a farm; understands the care of horses and cows; willing to make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Address T. R., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who understands his business in all its branches; over twenty years' experience around a gentleman's place; the best of reference if required. Address W. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who understands the care of horses and harness, and can take care of a small garden and milk, and understands working on a farm if required; has ten years' reference. Address P. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a highly respectable young man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best City recommendations. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 3 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the cultivation of grapes, fruit trees, flowers, vegetables, plants, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; the man as coachman, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; good references given; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, X. Y., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 61 West 19th-st., for two days. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; good recommendations from his last place. Address T. L., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands fast horses thoroughly; no objection to the country; good references given. Address H. C. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man that understands his business; fruit and flowers, laying out of new places and drainage; is a middle-aged man; the best of reference. Can be seen by addressing a note M. H., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c. Also, female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man who understands the business, vine, hothouse, greenhouse, vegetables and grapes; also the laying out and improving of a gentleman's grounds; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address R. D., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a (English) married man without family, who is a thoroughly competent man to take charge of greenhouses, hot-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables, &c.; can furnish the best of reference from late employers. Apply to H. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and farmer; has had twenty years' experience in every department; understands the cultivation of green-house, grapery and stove plants; where there is an assistant gardener wanted, both will be ready to go on the first of the month. Address, for two days, F. A., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a thorough practical man, who understands the business in all its branches; vine, hothouse, greenhouse, vegetables and grapes; also the laying-out and improving of new places; is married, with small family; can be highly recommended from former employers. Address GARDENER, Box 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can give good references; would prefer the country. Address, for two days, D. S. C., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single, reliable, industrious man; understands the care of greenhouses, fruits, flowers, grape-vines and a good vegetable gardener and maker of new places; good City references. Address, for two days, W. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, plants, &c.; the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference from his last place. Address M. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business, care of horses and carriages; would prefer the country; is willing to help in the garden; can get the best of reference from his last place. Address P. McC., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY SOBER MAN, an Englishman, who perfectly understands his business, a situation as coachman, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address HENRY, No. 45 York-st., corner Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a single man; would take the whole charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference from his present employer and many gentlemen in this City. Address, for three days, J. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or porter; understands the care of horses, is a good careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; good reference from his last place. Address for two days, P. F., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a sober, steady, industrious single man, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care and treatment of horses; has unexceptionable city reference. Address J. B., Box 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is a good careful driver; the best of City reference given. Address T. S., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from last place. Call or address G. R., at private stable No. 38 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a man who thoroughly understands the entire care of a farm; can come well recommended. Call or address J. H., Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, a situation as groom, or any work on a gentleman's place; understands housework, and has no objection to work in a garden. Address J. M., Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of greenhouse plants, &c.; can produce the best of City and country reference. Address, for two days, M. H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to take care of horses and a plain garden; can milk; make himself generally useful; good reference as to honesty and ability. Address J. S., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class professional man, without family, of great experience in all the various departments, who is capable of superintending any gentleman's country seat. Apply at T. M. Thorburn's, till engaged, for M. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; understands fruit, flowers and vegetables; can take care of a cow or horse and make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address E. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; has the best of references from present employer and many gentlemen in this City. Address, for one week, JOHN McGRATH, Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is a good careful driver; the best of City reference. Address H. C., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Scotchman, without incumbrance, a situation as groom and to work in a garden or farm; the wife to do housework; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages in every respect; can milk; has good City reference. Address C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant single man; can furnish the best of reference; no one need apply who is not satisfied to pay good wages. Address, for three days, B. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man, with no family; understands farming and plain gardening, and the care of horses and cows; can give good references. Address I. N., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VEGETABLE gardener, to go a short distance in the country, or would take the full charge of a small place and make himself generally useful. Address R. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. Country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a respectable family by a competent man who can produce first-class City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a good careful hand with horses and cows; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference. Address M. N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with a small family, a Scotchman, as farmer and gardener; can give good reference from last employers. Address Y., at Seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, a single Englishman; would be willing to take care of a horse; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; can drive and take care of horses and make himself useful inside; is willing to work. Address SANDY CAMPBELL, No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory recommendations as to capability and character. Call on or address G. G., No. 1,348 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business and can come well recommended. Address W. SMITH, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at Saunders' harness store.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as porter, or any position where he could make himself useful; is a good penman and accountant. Address L. H., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference; is a Protestant. Address A. D. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED man a situation as farmer and gardener. For particulars, inquire between 11 and 3 o'clock, of his present employer, W. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober man, who understands his business; can be highly recommended. Address or call at No. 1,170 Broadway, in the harness-store, for J. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A respectable young man, who can do all kinds of work; has good reference. Call or address JAMES HUGHES, No. 130 Mott-st., in care of Mrs. Cammell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a Protestant man with a small family; has the best of reference. Call or address R. T., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business, and has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class coachman; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., at P. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as first-class coachman; best of City reference; can be seen at the seed store No. 876 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., for three days. T. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as entry clerk, accountant or assistant book-keeper; would accept an agency; satisfactory references given. Address E. H., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF FOR the Summer, during the absence of the family; the best of references given. Address SEXTON, care of W. & J. Young, No. 343 Bowery.

$1,000 AND TIME AND SERVICES to invest by a well-educated business young man, in any part of the country. Address TRIMOUNTAIN, Station F, New-York.

TO IRON OR HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation by a man thoroughly conversant with all brands of iron and steel, &c.; good penman and correct at figures; best of reference given for capacity, sobriety and strict attention to business. Address S. J., Station F, New-York.

WE SUPPLY GENTLEMEN WITH first-class coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, waiters, porters, &c., free of charge. Send your orders to No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, and be suited immediately. LYNN & HESSE.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—SITUATION wanted as foreman in a paper mill by a man who has had considerable experience in the fine trade. Address J. T., Box No. 160 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WELL EDUCATED, willing to work hard and go anywhere, seeks a situation; writes a good hand; references. Address F. G. A., Box No. 172 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	Henry A. Gadsden	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	James A. Wotton	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	Henry A. Gadsden	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	James A. Wotton	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	Henry A. Gadsden	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, Chas. Hoyer, Comm.	12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power	26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,000 horse power	10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power	31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON	Surmont	SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE	Duchesne	SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III	Bocandi	SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE	Lemarie	SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, March 31
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, April 7
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND	SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, April 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	March 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	March 31
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	April 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	April 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	April 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. Lawrence, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer COLUMBIAN will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on April 4.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
MORNING STAR,
Howes, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER....Capt. R. Lockwood.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. Marshman.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will sail on THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.
31st March—ANDALUSIA.
7th April—QUAKER CITY.
Will sail promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.
Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. Vaill, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $65,
IN CURRENCY,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jerry W. Smith, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.
Sole freight agents for Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI,
W. Loveland, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 31, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The SAN SALVADOR follows April 7.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. Baker.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. Thos. H. Morton.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMANN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 38 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO....Dearborn, Commander,
VIRGO....Bulkley, Commander.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
VIRGO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage....$25 | Deck....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE, Capt. Isaac Crowell,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 29.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship MARMION, Capt. E. B. Warsaw, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports through A. C. Willmarth, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers street.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. Wm. F. Conover,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12 P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. Brayton,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. Curtis,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT—THE NEW-YORK and Troy Steamboat Company, comprising the steamboats CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily at 6 P. M., Saturday's excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked by railroad to all points north and east. For freight and passage apply to the agent on the wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

ASTORIA—FERRY-BOATS FOR SALE.
Steamboat *Williamsburgh*, 120x47 feet on deck, cylinder 32-inch, 8 feet stroke, good boiler, engine thoroughly overhauled and fitted up with all modern attachments, and hull rebuilt at an expense of $8,000 within six months.
Steamboat *Sunswick*, 100x40 feet on deck, cylinder 30-inch, 6 feet stroke, boiler equal to new, engine entirely renovated with new front, cylinder, condenser, valves, cut-off, &c., and hull repaired with new dock frame and planking entire, and new joiner-work about twelve months since. Both boats are provided with pumps, &c., according to United States law, are staunch and serviceable, now undergoing repairs, and will be delivered in perfect running order. Apply to JOHN C. WINANS, Hamilton Fire Insurance office, No. 11 Wall-st., or, after 3 P. M., at the ferry office, Astoria, Long Island.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866.

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Board of Aldermen, viz.: To change the grade of Worth-street, between Broadway and Centre; and of Elm-street, between Pearl and Leonard streets. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 30th day of March, 1866.—Dated Street Department, March 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MESSRS. BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL BORROWE,
CHARLES R. COSTER,
THOMAS E. DAVIS.
New-York, March 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GODFREY & ATWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed) GEORGE GODFREY,
ISAAC B. ATWOOD.
New-York, March 24, 1866.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 52 6th-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marriage, &c.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE TWO-AND-a-half-inch power pipe cutter, $350; 1 press drill, $125; 1 steam pump, No. 1, used, $75; 1 No. 1, new, $150; 1 No. 2, $240; 1 No. 3, $350; 1 steam vacuum pump, 8-inch cylinder, $450; one engine, 20 by 24-inch cylinder, $2,600; one engine, 8 inches by 24 inches, $700; one tubular boiler, 4 by 10 feet, with 50 3-inch tubes, $1,300; six boilers, 3 feet by 20, with two flues each, $500; one lathe, 12 feet 16 inches, swing feed and gears, $275; one lathe, 10 feet 18-inch swing, $450.
BAYLEY & HILL,
No. 58 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and flyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE RAILWAY POWER, with a circular cross-cut saw, suitable for cutting cord wood; all in good order; nearly new. Apply to, or address B. G. MEINIKHEIM, Newtown, Long Island, opposite the Fashion Race Course.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24, 1866, from Lewis Walsh's stable, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, a SORREL HORSE with white face and large flat feet, harnessed to a painted box wagon, black body with white stripe; also a beaver skin robe, with red and blue plaid lining. $50 paid for the return of the horse, wagon and robe, and a liberal reward for any information to detect the thief. Address NAT YOUNG, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, or No. 343 Bowery, New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 6TH JULY, 1861, or between that day and the 1st January, 1862, MEXICAN LAND WARRANT No. 78,853. The above reward will be paid on returning same to the undersigned. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as an application has been made to the Commissioner for a renewal of said warrant.
PATRICK COOGAN, No. 396 8th-st.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATURDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, TWO PERFORMANCES, DAY AND EVENING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
FAUST. FAUST.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
To all parts of the House. No Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 12 M.; to commence at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
In response to a very urgent demand on the part of many who have been unable to attend the performances of Meyerbeer's
L'AFRICAINE,
the director has determined to present this master-work on this occasion at
REDUCED PRICES.
THE ONLY CHEAP OPERA NIGHT,
and positively the last representation of
L'AFRICAINE,
as all the artists engaged in this opera have to appear in "The Huguenots" during the Easter Season.

On SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8,
L'AFRICAINE,
with its splendid mise en scene and
ORIGINAL GREAT CAST,
will be given for the last time, at the following
REDUCED RATES OF ADMISSION:
General Admission....ONE DOLLAR
Secured seats in Boxes, Parquet, Balcony, &c....50c. extra
Family Circle....75 cents | Amphitheatre....40 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
EASTER WEEK.
EASTER MONDAY and EASTER TUESDAY,
April 2 and 3,
first nights of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
HUGUENOTS,
with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, increased chorus and orchestra, military band, ballet, &c., &c., and a great cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Mlle. CLAUDINE CARIOLI,
Signor MAZZOLENI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ARDAVANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c.
WEDNESDAY, April 4, GRAND MATINEE,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Senorita CARMELINA POCH as LUCREZIA.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket-offices.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TENDERED TO
HARRY SANDERSON,
Prior to his departure for Europe,
By his personal and professional friends, at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, 1866.
Cards of admission, One Dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
To be had at all the music stores.

LECTURES.

P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.,
Will deliver his popular lecture, entitled
"SUCCESS IN LIFE,"
IN THE
21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Pastor, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the door.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The fourth and last of the course of lectures on the Art of Cooking, by Prof. Pierre Blot, will be delivered in the great hall of the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had free on application to the office or the Custodian of the Reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DR. BANNING'S FOURTH SERIES OF FREE LECTURES TO LADIES, on female, spinal, pulmonary, heart and digestive complaints, will be given in Clinton hall, Astor-place, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, and MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week. Seats free.

THE TRUE WOMAN.—REV. DR. TEASDALE, of Mississippi, will deliver his popular lecture on this subject in the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., for the benefit of the suffering orphans of his afflicted and desolate State. The theme and the object are both attractive.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—A free lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, by Rev. E. W. Syle. Subject—*The Recent Rebellion in China*. The public are invited.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DYKE IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.
HARTFORD, March 21, 1866.
Sealed proposals for the grading and masonry required in building a dyke along the Connecticut and Park Rivers in the City of Hartford, Conn., will be received until the 5th day of April, 1866. Separate bids may be made for either the grading or masonry, or for the whole together, and the time for completion must in all cases be stated.
Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen, and all information regarding the work can be obtained at the office of the Engineer, THEO. G. ELLIS, No. 258 Main st., Hartford, on and after the 31st instant.
S. WOODRUFF,
E. C. KELLOGG,
JOSEPH S. WOODRUFF,
J. P. HARRISON,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Committee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of
10,000 brass rings, 1¼ inches.
10,000 iron wire snaps, (Hotchkiss' patent,) ⅞ inch.
15,000 iron "D" rings, ⅞ inch.
500 pounds copper rivets, assorted.
500 pounds flax sewing twine.
ALSO,
40,000 yards 56-inch burlaps, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 yards per week.
Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, (which should be written both in words and figures,) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.
Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Indorse envelope, "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered.)"
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, to-wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
34 dozen augers, 2 steam hammer dies, to suit 12 hammer.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
2,643 feet of wire rope, for rigging, &c.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
50,000 yards blue flannel, 20,000 pounds butter, naval standard.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
600 run 9 feet angle, 82 plates and 100 feet, in suitable lengths, Bessiner steel.
2,500 sheets yellow sheathing metal, 3,000 pounds compo. sheathing nails.
750 pounds rivets, 64 spades, 120 yards oil cloth.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
15 sheets plate and 3 circular heads, Bessiner steel; 39 seamless brass tubes.
15 pounds round steel, for screw socket-bolts; 1,800 pounds Bronton hot-pressed sig. nuts.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with needful information for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock, A. M., of Friday, March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at which they will be publicly opened, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz: In Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division-streets; also in Seventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth-streets, and in Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets; also in First-avenue from Fifty-third-street to and through Fifty-second-street to near Avenue-A; also in Fifty-second-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; also in First-avenue between Sixth and Seventh-streets; and also in Fifty-first-street between Seventh and Ninth-avenues, with branch in Broadway between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets. Plans of the works may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 19, 1866.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Forty-fifth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue.
Twenty-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-ninth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
West-street, from Battery-place to Chambers-street.
Thirty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
And Thirty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
March twenty-two, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 425 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. of the 2d of April next for furnishing the United States Navy Department, at the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, free of expense and of the best quality, subject to inspection by the inspecting officer at the yard, the following articles, viz.:
BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

114 feet wire rope	1¾ inch.	288 feet wire rope	3¼ inch.
497 feet wire rope	2¼ inch.	752 feet wire rope	3½ inch.
101 feet wire rope	3 inch.	556 feet wire rope	3¾ inch.
275 feet wire rope	3½ inch.	204 feet wire rope	4¼ inch.
194 feet wire rope	4 inch.	150 feet wire rope	4½ inch.
653 feet wire rope	4¾ inch.	504 feet wire rope	6½ inch.
3320 feet wire rope	5¼ inch.		

The above to have a hemp heart, and to be laid up right-handed. To be of the best wire.
A. E. WATSON, Paymaster, U. S. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, Benefit of
MRS. G. H. GILBERT.
First night of the Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE LOVE-KNOT,
embracing the strength of the Company.
After which,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE!
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE!!
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE!!!
of the successful burlesque extravaganza, entitled
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE!
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE!!
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE!!!
MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MRS. JOHN WOOD!!
MRS. JOHN WOOD!!!
as Cinderella, the Baron's youngest daughter.
Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe....as....Clorinda
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND HUMOROUS SONGS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. G. W. GARRISON.
MONDAY, April 2,
will be produced, in a style of magnificence and with a cast of characters far surpassing any previous efforts at this theatre, the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the performance, the doors will open THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, and the curtain rise at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Sixth week of the charming young comedienne,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866,
and every evening during the week,
(BEING THE ONLY REPRESENTATIONS DURING HER PRESENT ENGAGEMENT,)
AS AMRY,
in the companion picture, in five acts, to Fanchon, by the same author, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT,
WITH A CAST OF MUCH EXCELLENCE,
embracing the names of Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, R. Lamb, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, H. Rendle, Neel, Misses Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c., &c.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF THE MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION.
Musical Conductor....H. B. Dodworth
IN PREPARATION, MANY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8, $9, $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the new Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
Pronounced superior
TO ANY YET PRODUCED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
MR. G. L. FOX....as....THE JOLLY CLOWN
Pantaloon....C. K. Fox | Columbine....Mlle. Martinetti
TWO CAPITAL PIECES BESIDE.
W. H. Whalley, L. Mestayer, Miss S. Steele.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON
Building, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The tremendous sensation produced by

ROBINSON,
in his great original and thrilling act of
TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP
has induced the manager to offer a repetition of that stupendous performance
DURING THE WEEK.
In addition to which will be introduced
MASTER SIEGRIST,
the infantile Aerial Drummer and Gymnastic Prodigy, beside the feats of the regular troupe.
Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the
EASTER FESTIVAL.
Three matinées next week:
EASTER MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

PROMENADE CONCERT
BY THE
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BAND,
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., in aid of the Soldiers' Library, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28.
Tickets 50 cents.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIABLE.—THE LAST but two of these popular entertainments will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission, gentleman and lady, $1.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.—MY LARGE stock of furniture and upholstery goods is now offered at cost; in consequence of declining business, every article must be sold before the 1st of May, as I am positively giving up the business. Examine styles, quality, and prices at my Warerooms, at No. 536 Broadway—25 years. HENRY STONEY.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. At H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED to J. F. C. Pickhardt, at the last American Institute, for the best extension bedstead and upholstery, No. 167 Bleecker-st.; factory, Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class furniture on hand and made up to order.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The undersigned, the President and two-thirds of the Directors of the BOND VEIN COAL COMPANY do hereby certify: That, under the corporate name of the "Bond Vein Coal Company," this corporation was organized Oct. 26, 1864, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and of the several acts extending and amending said act. The objects for which the Company is organized are the mining and selling of coal and the transaction of business in pursuance of the above object. The amount of the capital stock was fixed at thirty thousand dollars in the original certificate of incorporation, and on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1865, it was increased by vote of stockholders to fifty thousand dollars, and the certificates required by law were duly filed, and the amount of the capital stock now is fifty thousand dollars. The term of existence of said company is twenty years from the 26th day of October, A. D. 1864. The number of shares of which the entire stock now consists is five thousand, and the number of trustees who manage the concerns of said Company is five, and the names of those elected for the present year are Benjamin W. Blanchard, Wm. R. Barr, Stephen D. Caldwell, Joseph W. Guppy and Andrew McF. Davis. The said Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on some part of its business out of the State of New-York, namely at Lafayette, McKean County, Pennsylvania, and the names of the town and county stated in the original certificate of incorporation as those in which the principal part of the business of the Company within this State to be transacted, are the City of New-York in the County of New-York. We further certify that at the annual meeting of said Company, held in New-York, Jan. 9, 1866, which was regularly called as required by law, it was voted by stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, to remove the principal office of the Company to Carrollton, and to establish a branch office in the City of New-York.
We therefore do hereby certify that the names of the town and county in which the principal part of the business of the Company within this State is to be transacted, are Carrollton, in the County of Cattaraugus, and a branch office is to be opened in the City of New-York, County of New-York.
B. W. BLANCHARD, President.
W. R. BARR,
J. W. GUPPY,
A. McF. DAVIS,
Trustees.
(Justin White, Not. Pub., 5 cent Rev. Stamp, N. Y.)
City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 24th day of January, A. D. 1866, before me personally appeared Benj. W. Blanchard, President of the Bond Vein Coal Company, Wm. R. Barr, Joseph W. Guppy and Andrew McF. Davis, Trustees of said Company, to me known to be the individuals described in the foregoing certificate, and they severally signed the said certificate before me, and acknowledged that they signed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
J. D. WHITE, Notary Public, New-York.
feb14-law13wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Fifty cent United States internal revenue stamp canceled.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, 1866, beside the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st.
f-28-2aw6wW&S*

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MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by Wm. Earl, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

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EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.

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THE PILLAR OF FIRE.
BRILLIANT PROCESSIONS, ELEGANT TABLEAUX, SUPERB PAGEANTRY,
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON....Extemporaneous Singer.
The Museum is
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THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
TWO WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Captured two years ago by a party of Gold Hunters, supposed to have belonged to a
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They may be seen at all hours, together with
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BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
AN ALBINO BOY. A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
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Open at 12½; begins at 1¼.
EAST LYNNE,
or the
ELOPEMENT.
EVENING,
Open at 7; begin at 7¾.
The three-act drama,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
The highly popular actress
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her great dual personation,
LADY ISABEL and MME. VINE,
for the
MATINEE,
and will for the third time here appear in her dashing character of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
in the
EVENING,
supported by Mr. Barton Hill, and a very superior company.
"Then you'll remember me."

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After which a Grand Psychological Illusion of the
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which has created the greatest sensation in all the principal cities of Europe, and persuaded many to believe in
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Concluding with the grand drama of
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New-York patrons: Peter V. King & Co., G. W. Edwards, Esq., No. 41 South-st.; C. H. Oliver, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st.; H. G. Ely, Esq., No. 31 Ferry-st.; Milton St. John, Esq., No. 113 West 21st.; Siberia Ott, Esq., No. 748 Broadway.

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THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, March 28,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion in
TWO
OF HIS
GRAND ROLES,
as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
and as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's delightful comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Doors open at 12¾. Commence at 1.
EVENING PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 28,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. H. J. JACKSON,
(Treasurer,)
on which occasion will be presented
OTHELLO.
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD as OTHELLO,
Mr. CHARLES BARRON as IAGO,
and a
SPLENDID CAST.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 29,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
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Mr. STUART has sincere pleasure in announcing that
ON MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
those celebrated artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will make their first appearance in eighteen months in New-York, inaugurating
A CARNIVAL OF MERRIMENT,
during which, in addition to those
POPULAR AND PLEASANT PIECES,
so full of
GAIETY AND CHARM
with which their names are associated, they will introduce several
MOST ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
Seats may be secured Wednesday morning, March 28.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

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THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. H. J. JACKSON,
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on which occasion
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
who made so successful a debut at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, will make his first appearance in this City as
OTHELLO.
Mr. CHARLES BARRON as IAGO.

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Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
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Open at 7¼; begin at 8.
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BENEFIT OF MR. NORTON.
First time in two years, Coleman's sterling comedy,
JOHN BULL,
with the following great cast:

Job Thornberry	Mr. John Gilbert.
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THURSDAY—Tom Taylor's very attractive Comedy,
THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
FRIDAY—PAUL PRY and DEAF AS A POST.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. VERNON, not acted this season, Buckstone's favorite Comedy, SINGLE LIFE, and, first time, a comedy of peculiar construction, the cast consisting entirely of ladies, entitled
LADIES AT HOME.
The attractive Comedy, SOCIETY, will shortly be repeated.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, MARCH 31.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. VERNON.
First time this Season, Buckstone's sterling comedy,
SINGLE LIFE.
With beautiful scenery and appointments, and great distribution. To conclude with, first time, a comedy of peculiar construction, with a cast consisting
ENTIRELY OF LADIES,
entitled
LADIES AT HOME.
Box-Book open now.

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ANOTHER HIT OF J. E. OWENS.
Commencing at 7¾ with Craven's charming Home Drama in two acts, entitled
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PETER PROBITY....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
NEW SCENERY. SPLENDID ACTING.
After which at 9½, an admirable and diverting
CONJUGAL LESSON.
SIMON LULLABY....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
A GRAND OWENS MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
THE LIVE INDIAN (last time)....} Mr. OWENS IN
COUSIN JOE (first time)....} BOTH PIECES
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL EASTER MONDAY.
DOT; OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
JOHN E. OWENS....as....CALEB PLUMMER

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IMMENSE ATTRACTION. GREAT NOVELTY.
THE ELEPHANT HUNKEE DOREE.
TAMING A BUTTERFLY. THAT'S MY SISTER.
SCENES AT DONNYBROOK.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. The RIVAL DARKEYS.
Latest from Paris. Vulcan at the Forge. Clog Dances.
THE LIVE MONKEY.
LITTLE MAC in his GREAT MONKEY ACT.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle, 30 cts. Commence at 8.

A CARD.
THE BRITISH FINE ARTS PUBLISHING COMPANY has just received from England a very fine collection of Engravings, proof and print impressions, framed and unframed.
They are now on view, and will be sold at auction on FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st.
Ladies are respectfully invited to view the collection.

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PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
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Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

BEST PIANOS, CHORAL ORGANS and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
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STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
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(Established 1829.)
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made, Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 18th-st., near 9th-av.

RECONSTRUCTION EVIDENCE.

Continued from First Page.

States, or, indeed, any opposition to it. No word has reached me to either purpose.

Q.—From what you have observed among them, is it your opinion that they are friendly toward the Government of the United States, and that they will coöperate to sustain and uphold the Government for the future?

A.—I believe that they entirely acquiesce in the Government of the United States, and, so far as I have heard any one express an opinion, they are for coöperating with President JOHNSON in his policy.

Q.—In his policy in regard to what?

A.—His policy in regard to the restoration of the whole country. I have heard persons with whom I have conversed express great confidence in the wisdom of his policy of restoration, and they seem to look forward to it as a hope of restoration.

Q.—How do they feel in regard to that portion of the people of the United States who have been forward and zealous in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion?

A.—Well, I don't know; I have heard nobody express an opinion in regard to it; as I said before I have not had much communication with politicians in the country, if there are any; every one seems to be engaged in his own affairs, and endeavoring to restore the civil government of the State; I have heard no expressions of a sentiment toward any particular portion of the country.

Q.—How do the Secessionists feel in regard to the payment of the debt of the United States, contracted in the prosecution of the war?

A.—I have never heard any one speak on the subject; I suppose they must expect to pay the taxes levied by the Government; I have heard them speak in reference to the payment of taxes, and of their efforts to raise money to pay the taxes, which I suppose are for their share of the debt; I have never heard any one speak in opposition to the payment of taxes, or of resistance to their payment; their whole effort has been to try and raise the money for the payment of the taxes.

Q.—From your knowledge of the state of public feeling in Virginia, is it your opinion that the people would, if the question were left to them, repudiate and reject that debt?

A.—I never heard any one speak on that subject. But from my knowledge of the people, I believe that they would be in favor of the payment of all just debts.

Q.—Do they, in your opinion, regard that as a just debt?

A.—I do not know what their opinion is on the subject of that particular debt. I have never heard any opinion expressed contrary to it. Indeed, as I said in the beginning, I have had very little discussion or intercourse with the people. I believe the people will pay the debts they are called upon to pay. I say that from my knowledge of the people generally.

Q.—Would they pay that debt, or their portion of it, with as much alacrity as people ordinarily pay their taxes to their Government?

A.—I do not know that they would make any distinction between the two. The taxes laid by the Government, so far as I know, they are prepared to pay to the best of their ability. I never heard them make any distinction.

Q.—What is the feeling of that portion of the people of Virginia in regard to the payment of the so-called Confederate debt?

A.—I believe, so far as my opinion goes—I have no facts to go upon, but merely base my opinion on the knowledge I have of the people—that they would be willing to pay the Confederate debt too.

Q.—You think they would?

A.—I think they would if they had the power and ability to do so. I have never heard any one in the State with whom I have conversed speak of repudiating any debt.

Q.—I suppose the Confederate debt is almost entirely valueless, even in the market in Virginia?

A.—Entirely so, as far as I know. I believe the people generally look upon it as lost entirely. I never heard any question on the subject.

Q.—Do you recollect the terms of the Confederate bonds—when they were made payable?

A.—I think I have a general recollection that they were made payable six months after a declaration of peace.

Q.—Six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the United States and the Confederate Government?

A.—I think they ran that way.

Q.—So that the bonds are not yet due by their terms?

A.—I suppose, unless it is considered that there is a peace now, they are not due.

Q.—How do the people in Virginia, Secessionists more particularly, feel toward the freedmen?

A.—Every one with whom I associate expresses the kindest feeling toward the freedmen. They wish to see them get on in the world, and particularly to take up some occupation for a living, and to turn their hands to some work. I know that efforts have been made among the farmers near where I live to induce them to engage for the year at regular wages.

Q.—Do you think there is a willingness on the part of their old masters to give them fair living wages for their labor?

A.—I believe it is so; the farmers generally prefer those servants who have been living with them before; I have heard them express their preference for the men whom they knew, who had lived with them before, and then wish to get them to return to work.

Q.—Are you aware of the existence of any combination among the "whites" to keep down the wages of the "blacks"?

A.—I am not; I have heard that in several counties the landowners have met in order to establish a uniform rate of wages; but I never heard, nor do I know of any combination to keep down wages or establish any rate which they did not think fair; the means of paying wages in Virginia are very limited now, and there is a difference of opinion as to how much each person is able to pay.

Q.—How do they feel in regard to the education of the blacks? Is there a general willingness to have them educated?

A.—Where I am and have been the people have exhibited a willingness that the blacks should be educated; and they express an opinion that it would be better for the whites.

Q.—General, you are very competent to judge of the capacity of black men for acquiring knowledge—I want your opinion on that capacity as compared with the capacity of white men?

A.—I do not know that I am particularly qualified to speak on that subject as you seem to intimate; but I do not think that the black man is as capable of acquiring knowledge as the white man; there are some more apt than others. I have known some to acquire knowledge and skill in their trade or profession. I have had servants of my own who learned to read and write very well.

Q.—Do they show a capacity to obtain knowledge of mathematics and the exact sciences?

A.—I have no knowledge on that subject. I am merely acquainted with those who have learned the common rudiments of education.

Q.—General, are you aware of the existence among the blacks of Virginia, anywhere within the limits of the State, of combinations having in view the disturbance of the peace, or any improper and unlawful acts?

A.—I am not. I have seen no evidence of it, and have heard of none. Wherever I have been they have been quiet and orderly; not disposed to work; or rather not disposed to any continuous engagement to work, but just very short jobs, to provide them with the immediate means of subsistence.

Q.—Has the colored race generally a great love of money and property as the white race possesses?

A.—I do not think it has. The blacks with whom I am acquainted look more to the present time than to the future.

Q.—Does that absence of a lust of money and property arise more from the nature of the negro than from his former servile condition?

A.—Well, it may be in some measure attributed to his former condition; they are an amiable, social race; they like their ease and comfort, and I think look more to their present than to their future condition.

Q.—In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power, such as England or France, if there should be held out to the secession portion of the people of Virginia, or the other recently rebel States, a fair prospect of gaining their independence and shaking off the Government of the United States, is it, or is it not, your opinion that they would avail themselves of that opportunity?

A.—I cannot speak with any certainty on that point; I do not know how far they might be actuated by their feelings; I have nothing whatever to base an opinion upon; so far as I know they contemplate nothing of the kind now; what may happen in the future I cannot say.

Q.—Do you not frequently hear, in your intercourse with Secessionists in Virginia, expressions of a hope that such a war may break out?

A.—I cannot say that I have heard it; on the contrary, I have heard persons—I do not know whether you would call them Secessionists or not; I mean those people in Virginia with whom I associate—express the hope that the country may not be led into a war.

Q.—In such an event do you not think that that class of people whom I call Secessionists would join the common enemy?

A.—It is possible; it depends upon the feeling of the individual.

Q.—If it is a fair question—you may answer or not, as you choose—what, in such an event, might be your own choice?

A.—I have no disposition now to do it, and I never have had.

Q.—And you cannot foresee that such would be your inclination in such an event?

A.—No; I can only judge from the past. I do not know what circumstances it may produce. I cannot pretend to foresee events. So far as I know the feeling of the people of Virginia, they wish for peace.

Q.—During the civil war, was it not contemplated by the Government of the Confederacy to form an alliance with some foreign nation if possible?

A.—I believe it was their wish to do so if they could. It was their wish to have the Confederate Government recognized as an independent Government. I have no doubt that if it could have made favorable treaties, it would have done so. But I know nothing of the policy of the Government. I had no hand or part in it. I merely express my own opinion.

Q.—The question I am about to put to you, you may answer or not, as you choose. Did you take an oath of fidelity or allegiance to the Confederate Government?

A.—I do not recollect having done so; but it is possible that when I was commissioned I did. I do not recollect whether it was required. If it was required I took it; or if it had been required I would have taken it; but I do not recollect whether it was or not.

By Mr. BLOW—Q.—In reference to the effect of President JOHNSON's policy, if it were adopted, would there be anything like a return of the old feeling? I ask that because you used the expression, "Acquiescing in the result."

A.—I believe it would take time for the feelings of the people to be of that cordial nature to the Government that they were formerly.

Q.—Do you think that their preference for that policy arises from a desire to have peace and good feeling in the country, or from the probability of their regaining political power?

A.—So far as I know the desire of the people of the South, it is for restoration of their civil Government, and they look upon the policy of President JOHNSON as the one which would most clearly and most surely reëstablish it.

Q.—Do you see any change among the poorer classes in Virginia in reference to industry? Are they as much or more interested in developing their material interests than they were?

A.—I have not observed any change; every one now has to attend to his business for his support.

Q.—The poorer classes are generally hard at work, are they?

A.—So far as I know they are; I know nothing to the contrary.

Q.—Is there any difference in their relations to the colored people? Is their prejudice increased or diminished?

A.—I have noticed no change; so far as I do know the feelings of all the people of Virginia, they are kind to the colored people; I have never heard any blame attributed to them as to the present condition of things, or any responsibility.

Q.—There are very few colored laborers employed, I suppose?

A.—Those who own farms have employed more or less one or two colored laborers. Some are so poor that they have to work themselves.

Q.—Can capitalists and working men from the North go into any portion of Virginia with which you are familiar and go to work among the people?

A.—I do not know of anything to prevent them. Their peace and pleasure there would depend very much on their conduct. If they confined themselves to their own business and did not interfere to provoke controversies with their neighbors, I do not believe they would be molested.

Q.—There is no desire to keep out labor and capital?

A.—Not that I know of; on the contrary, they are very anxious to get capital into the State.

Q.—You see nothing of a disposition to prevent such a thing?

A.—I have seen nothing and do not know of anything, as I said before; the manner in which they would be received would depend entirely upon the individuals themselves; they might make themselves obnoxious, as you can understand.

By Mr. HOWARD—Q.—Is there not a general dislike of Northern men among Secessionists?

A.—I suppose they would prefer not to associate with them; I do not know that they would select them as associates.

Q.—Do they avoid and ostracise them socially?

A.—They might avoid them; they would not select them as associates unless there was some reason; I do not know that they would associate with them until they became acquainted; I think it probable they would not admit them into their social circles.

By Mr. BLOW—Q.—What is the position of the colored men in Virginia with reference to persons they work for? Do you think they would prefer to work for Northern or Southern men?

A.—I think it very probable they would prefer the Northern man, although I have no facts to go upon.

Q.—That having been stated very frequently in reference to the Cotton States, does it result from a bad treatment on the part of the resident population, or from the idea that they will be more fairly treated by the new-comers. What is your observation in that respect in regard to Virginia?

A.—I have no means of forming an opinion. I do not know any case in Virginia. I know of numbers of the blacks engaging with their old masters, and I know of many who prefer to go off and look for new homes. Whether it is from any dislike of their former masters, or from any desire to change, or that they feel more free and independent, I don't know.

Q.—What is your opinion in regard to the material interests of Virginia. Do you think they will be equal to what they were before the rebellion, under the changed aspect of affairs?

A.—It will take a long time for them to reach their former standard. I think that after some years they will reach it, and I hope exceed it, but it cannot be immediately, in my opinion.

Q.—It will take a number of years?

A.—It will take a number of years, I think.

Q.—On the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in regard to its material interests and the future peace of the country?

A.—I have heard great hope expressed, and there is great cheerfulness and willingness to labor.

Q.—Suppose this policy of President JOHNSON should be all you anticipated, and that you should also realize all that you expect in the improvement of the material interests, do you think that the result of that will be the gradual restoration of the old feeling?

A.—That will be the natural result, I think, and I see no other way in which that result can be brought about.

Q.—There is a fear in the public mind that the friends of the policy in the South adopt it because they see in it the means of repairing the political position which they lost in the recent contest.

Q.—Do you think that that is the main idea with them, or that they merely look to it, as you say, as the best means of restoring civil government and the peace and prosperity of their respective States?

A.—As to the first point you make, I do not know that I ever heard any person speak upon it. I never heard the points separated; I have heard them speak generally as to the effect of the policy of President JOHNSON. The feeling is, so far as I know now, that there is not that equality extended to the Southern States which is enjoyed by the North.

Q.—You do not feel down there that, while you accept the result, we are as generous as we ought to be under the circumstances?

A.—They think that the North can afford to be generous.

Q.—That is the feeling down there?

A.—Yes; and they think it is the best policy; those who reflect upon the subject and are able to judge.

Q.—I understand it to be your opinion that generosity and liberality toward the entire South would be the surest means of regaining their good opinion?

A.—Yes; and the speediest.

Q.—(By Mr. HOWARD)—I understand you to say generally that you had no apprehension of any combination among the leading Secessionists to renew the war, or anything of the kind?

A.—I have no reason in the world to think so.

Q.—Have you heard that subject talked over among any of the politicians?

A.—No, Sir, I have not; I have not heard that matter even suggested.

Q.—Let me put another hypothetical state of things. Suppose the Executive Government of the United States should be held by a President who, like Mr. BUCHANAN, rejected the right of coercion, so called, and suppose a Congress should exist entertaining the same political opinion, thus presenting to the once rebel States the opportunity to again secede from the Union, would they or not, in your opinion, avail themselves of that opportunity, or some of them?

A.—I suppose it would depend upon the circumstances existing at the time. If their feelings should remain embittered, and their affections alienated from the rest of the States, I think it very probable they might do so, provided they thought it was to their interests.

Q.—Do you not think that at the present time there is a deep-seated feeling of dislike toward the Government of the United States on the part of the masses of the Secessionists?

A.—I do not know that there is any deep-seated dislike. I think it is possible there may be some animosity still existing among the people of the South.

Q.—Is there not a deep-seated feeling of disappointment and chagrin at the result of the war?

A.—I think that at the time they were disappointed at the result of the war.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood as saying that there is not a condition of discontent against the Government of the United States among the Secessionists generally?

A.—I know none.

Q.—Are you prepared to say that they respect the Government of the United States and the loyal people of the United States so much at the present time as to perform their duties as citizens of the United States and of the States faithfully and well?

A.—I believe that they will perform all the duties that they are required to perform. I think that is the general feeling so far as I know.

Q.—Do you think it would be practicable to convict a man in Virginia of treason for having taken part in this rebellion against the Government, by a Virginian jury, without packing it with a direct reference to a verdict of guilty?

A.—On that point I have no knowledge, and do not know what they would consider treason against the United States, if you refer to past acts.

Mr. HOWARD—Yes, Sir.

WITNESS—I have no knowledge what their views on that subject in the past are.

Q.—You understand my question. Suppose a jury was impaneled in your own neighborhood, taken by lot, would it be possible to convict, for instance, JEFFERSON DAVIS, for having levied war upon the United States, and thus having committed the crime of treason?

A.—I think it is very probable that they would not consider he had committed treason.

Q.—Suppose the Jury should be clearly and plainly instructed by the Court that such an act of war upon the part of Mr. DAVIS or any other leading man constituted in itself the crime of treason under the Constitution of the United States—would the Jury be likely to heed that instruction, and, if the facts were plainly in proof before them, convict the offender?

A.—I do not know, Sir, what they would do on that question.

Q.—They do not generally suppose that it was treason against the United States, do they?

A.—I do not think that they so consider it.

Q.—In what light would they view it? What would be their excuse or justification? How would they escape in their own mind? I refer to the past—I am referring to the past and the feelings they would have.

A.—So far as I know, they look upon the action of the State in withdrawing itself from the Government of the United States, as carrying the individuals of the State along with it; that the State was responsible for the act, not the individuals, and the ordinance of secession, so-called, or those acts of the State which recognized a condition of war between the State and the General Goverment, stood as their justification for their bearing arms against the Government of the United States. Yes, Sir, I think they would consider the act of the State as legitimate; that they were merely using the reserved rights, which they had a right to do.

Q.—State, if you please—and if you are disinclined to answer the question, you need not do so—what your own personal views on that question are?

A.—That was my view; that the act of Virginia in withdrawing from the United States carried me along, as a citizen of Virginia, and that her laws and her acts were binding on me.

Q.—And that you felt to be your justification in taking the course you did?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I have been told, General, that you have remarked to some of your friends, in conversation, that you were rather wheedled or cheated into that course by politicians.

A.—I do not recollect ever making such remark; I do not think I ever made it.

Q.—If there be any other matter about which you wish to speak on this occasion, do so freely.

A.—Only in reference to that last question you put to me, I may have said and may have believed that the positions of the two sections which they held to each other was brought about by the politicians of the country; that the great masses of the people, if they understood the real question, would have avoided it; but not that I had been individually wheedled by the politician.

Q.—That is probably the origin of the whole thing.

A.—I may have said that, but I do not even recollect that; but I did believe at the time that it was an unnecessary condition of affairs and might have been avoided, if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.

Q.—You say that you do not recollect having sworn allegiance to the Confederate Government?

A.—I do not recollect it, nor do I know it was ever required; I was regularly commissioned in the army of the Confederate States, but I do not really recollect that that oath was required; if it was required I have no doubt I took it, or if it had been required I would have taken it.

Q.—Is there any other matter which you desire to state to the Committee?

A.—No, Sir; I am ready to answer any question which you think proper to put to me.

Q.—How would an amendment to the Constitution be received by the secessionists, or by the people at large, allowing the colored people or certain classes of them, to exercise the right of voting at elections?

A.—I think, so far as I can form an opinion in such an event, they would object.

Q.—They would object to such an amendment?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Suppose an amendment should nevertheless be adopted conferring on the blacks the right of suffrage, would that, in your opinion, lead to scenes of violence or breaches of the peace between the two races in Virginia?

A.—I think it would excite unfriendly feelings between the two races. I cannot pretend to say to what extent it would go; but that would be the result.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the proposed amendment now pending in the Senate of the United States?

A.—No, Sir, I am not. I scarcely ever read a paper. (The substance of the proposed amendment was here explained to the witness by Mr. CONKLING.) So far as I can see, I do not think that the State of Virginia would object to it.

Q.—Would she consent, under any circumstances, to allow the black people to vote, even if she were to gain a larger number of representatives in Congress?

A.—That would depend upon her interests; if she had the right of determining that, I do not see why she would object; if it were to her interest to admit these people to vote, that might overrule any other objection that she had to it.

Q.—What, in your opinion, would be the practical result? Do you think that Virginia would consent to allow the negro to vote?

A.—I think that at present she would accept the smaller representation; I do not know what the future may develop; if it should be plain to her that these persons will vote properly and understandingly she might admit them to vote.

By Mr. BLOW—Q.—Do you not think it would turn a good deal in the cotton States upon the value of the labor of the black people? upon the amount which they produce?

A.—In a good many States in the South, and in a good many counties in Virginia, if the black people were allowed to vote, it would, I think, exclude proper representation, that is, proper intelligent people would not be elected, and rather than suffer that injury, they would not let them vote at all.

Q.—Do you not think that the question as to whether any Southern State would allow the colored people the right of suffrage, in order to increase representation, would depend a good deal on the amount which the colored people might contribute to the wealth of the State, in order to secure two things—first, the larger representation, and second, the influence desired from those persons voting?

A.—I think they would determine the question more in reference to their opinion as to the manner in which those votes would be exercised, whether they consider those people qualified to vote. My own opinion is that at this time they cannot vote intelligently, and that giving them the right of suffrage would open the door to a good deal of demagogueism and lead to embarrassments in various ways. What the future may prove, how intelligent they may become, with what eyes they may look upon the interests of the State in which they may reside, I cannot say more than you can.

Q.—Is there any sympathy felt in the South with schemes of emigration to Mexico?

A.—I believe that the masses of the people have not any sympathy with them. There are individuals who think their interests would be benefited, and, indeed, that their prospects at home are so poor now, that it is like losing their lives to remain. That feeling was stronger at the first cessation of hostilities than it is at this time. It seems to be subsiding.

Q.—(By Mr. HOWARD)—I will put one question to you, to which you may respond or not, as you please. I wish to inquire whether you had any knowledge, while you were in command at Richmond, of the cruelties practiced toward the Union prisoners at Libby Prison and on Belle Isle.

A.—I never knew that any cruelty was practiced, and I have no reason to believe that it was practiced. I can believe, and have reason to believe, that privations may have been experienced by the prisoners, because I know that provisions and shelter could not be provided for them.

Q.—Were you not aware that prisoners were dying from cold and starvation?

A.—I was not.

Mr. HOWARD—I desire that you will speak your mind fully and freely on this subject; for it is useless to conceal from you the fact that there seems to have been created a sad feeling in the hearts of the people at the North.

A.—As regards myself, I never had any control over the prisoners, except those that were captured on the field of battle, whom it was then my business to send to Richmond to the proper officer, who was then the Provost-Marshal-General. In regard to their disposition I afterward had no control; I never gave an order about it; it was entirely in the hands of the War Department.

Q.—And not in your hands?

A.—Not in mine.

Q.—Did those scenes come to your knowledge at all?

A.—Never. No report was ever made to me about them. There was no call for any to be made to me. I did hear—it was mere hearsay—that statements had been made to the War Department, and that everything had been done to relieve them that could be done; even finally so far as to offer to send them to some other points—Charleston was one point named—if they would be received by the United States authorities and taken to their homes. But whether that is true or not I do not know. It was merely a report that I heard.

Q.—Were you in the same ignorance of the scenes at Andersonville and Salisbury?

A.—I never knew the commandant at Andersonville until I saw by the papers, after the cessation of hostilities, that Capt. WIRZ had been arrested on that account, nor do I know now who commanded at Salisbury.

Q.—And of course you knew nothing of the scenes of cruelty about which complaints have been made at those places?

A.—Nothing in the world, as I said before. I suppose they suffered from the want of ability on the part of the Confederate States to supply their wants. At the very beginning of the war I knew that there was suffering of prisoners on both sides; but, as far as I could, I did everything in my power to relieve them, and I urged the establishment of the cartel which was established.

Q.—(By Mr. BLOW)—It has been frequently asserted that the Confederate soldiers feel more kindly toward the Government of the United States than any other persons or other people of the South; what are your observations on that point?

A.—From the Confederate soldiers I have heard no expression of any other opinion; they looked upon the war as a necessary evil and went through it; I have seen them relieve the wants of Federal soldiers on the field; the orders always were that the whole field should be treated alike; parties were sent out to take in the Federal wounded as well as the Confederate, and the surgeons were told to treat the one as they did the other; these orders given by me, were respected on every field.

Q.—Do you think that the good feeling on their part toward the rest of the people has continued since the close of the war?

A.—I know nothing to the contrary; I made several efforts to exchange the prisoners after the cartel was suspended; I do not know to this day which side took the initiative; I know that there were constant complaints on both sides; I merely know it from public rumor; I offered to Gen. GRANT, around Richmond, that we should ourselves exchange all the prisoners in our hands; there was a communication from the Christian Commission, I think, which reached me at Petersburgh, and made an application to me for a passport to visit all the prisoners at the South; my letter to them I suppose they have; I told them that I had not the authority; that it could only be obtained from the War Department at Richmond, but that neither they nor I could relieve the suffering of the prisoners; that the only thing to be done for them was to exchange them, and to show that I would do whatever was in my power, I offered them to send to City Point all the prisoners in Virginia and North Carolina over which my command extended, provided they returned an equal number of mine, man for man. I reported this to the War Department, and received an answer that they would place at my command all the prisoners at the South, if the proposed proposition was accepted. I heard nothing more on the subject.

Q.—Has there been any considerable change in the number of the negro population in Virginia during the last four years?

A.—I suppose it has diminished, but I do not know.

Q.—Diminished in consequence of more negroes going South than were made up by the natural increase?

A.—My general opinion is that the number has diminished, and for the reason you give.

Q.—Do you suppose that the masses of the negroes in Virginia at the present time are able to work? that there are not many helpless ones among them?

A.—There are helpless ones certainly, but I do not know to what extent.

Q.—Do you not think that Virginia would be better off if the colored population were to go to Alabama, Louisiana and the other Southern States?

A.—I think it would be better for Virginia if she could get rid of them. That is no new opinion with me; I have always thought so, and have always been in favor of emancipation—gradual emancipation.

Q.—As a question of labor alone, do you not think that the labor which would flow into Virginia, if the negroes leave it for the Cotton States, would be more advantageous to the State and to its future prosperity?

A.—I think it would be for the benefit of Virginia, and I believe that everybody there would be willing to aid it.

Q.—Do you not think that the State of Virginia is absolutely injured, and its future impaired, by the presence of the black population there?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—And do you not think it is peculiarly adapted to the quality of labor which would flow into it, from its great natural resources, in case it was made more attractive by the absence of the colored race?

A.—I do.

The Cincinnati Enquirer.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 27.

The *Enquirer* of to-morrow morning will contain a card from the proprietor of that paper, announcing the fact that the destruction of their building by fire, last Thursday night, will not in the least interfere with the prompt delivery of their daily and weekly paper.

The Detroit Post.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 27.

The Detroit *Post*, a new and healthy-looking morning journal, made its appearance to-day, and contains, with the cordial approval of the publishers of the older city papers, all the telegraphic news reports from the New-York Associated Press.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AT HALIFAX

No Disturbance in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day.

American Fishermen to be Excluded from British Fisheries.

Strenuous Conservative Opposition to the Reform Bill in England.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Launch an English Iron-Clad.

Advance In American Securities---Five-Twenties 72 3-8.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, March 27.

The Cunard steamship *China*, from Liverpool Saturday, 17th, *viâ* Queenstown Sunday, 18th inst., arrived at this port at 8:30 this evening. Her advices are one week later than previously received.

Steamships *England*, from New-York, and *Belgian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, the *City of Dublin*, from New-York, on the 16th.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the 16th.

The *China* has 46 passengers for Halifax and 60 for Boston.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 17th.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived off Liverpool on the evening of the 16th, but was detained by the tide. She did not call at Queenstown, but her news was obtained *viâ* Crookhaven.

The United States steamer *Canandaigua* arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, from Belfast. At the latter place the officers received a cordial "reception" and *dejeuner* from the Mayor and citizens.

The American Consul at Liverpool had ordered the ship-broking firm to dispose of the ex-cruiser *Shenandoah* as she lies in the Mersey.

Purser BOYD, of the China, reports that the China had fine weather until Saturday, since which she had heavy gales.

On March 20, in lat. 50°, lon. 24°, signaled a national Company's steamer; also, March 22, in lat. 47°, lon. 34°, a bark-rigged steamer, (British;) also, March 23, in lat. 46°, lon. 39°, a bark-rigged steamer, all of which were signaled in the night, and all were bound east.

The cholera is reported to have reappeared at Alexandria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Agitation.

The day the *China* sailed, being St. Patrick's Day, fears existed that the Fenians might attempt a threatened demonstration. Little importance, however, was attached to the matter, and it was felt that if anything did happen, the Government would be found fully prepared.

A late telegram from Leeds says that in consequence of rumors of an expected Fenian outbreak, the City Police had been largely augmented, while a large number of volunteers and six hundred tradesmen had been sworn in as special constables. Secret drillings had been going on among the Fenians of Leeds for some time.

A Liverpool telegram of the 18th says that St. Patrick's Day passed off without disturbance.

At the dinner of St. Patrick's Society of Dublin, Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of WALES would accept the office of President of the Society.

The Cork *Examiner* says it has excellent reasons for knowing that the report current the last few days that STEPHENS had really left Ireland, is correct, and that STEPHENS, prior to his departure, enjoined on the members of the Brotherhood in Ireland the advisability of paying more attention for the present to their peaceful pursuits than they had been doing for some time.

The *Examiner* adds that STEPHENS' wife was in Cork, intending to sail for America on the 15th, in the *City of Boston*.

The Fisheries.

The *Times*, of the 17th, in announcing that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British North America terminated that day, says: "American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose a British war vessel will be stationed to see that the rights of the fishery, which revert to the British Crown, are not infringed upon, and also to prevent collisions between fishermen of the Provinces and of the United States." In this, as well as all that relates to Fenianism, the *Times* believes that the British Government may count on the friendliness and courtesy of President JOHNSON's Government.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Commons on the 15th, the Government proposition for a uniform oath to be taken by members of Parliament, was taken up.

Sir GEORGE GREY said the Government would agree to the first and second clauses of DISRAELI's proposed amendment, provided the word "defend" was struck out, in deference to objections made by Quakers.

DISRAELI agreed to omit the obnoxious word, and then moved the third clause of his amendment, which proclaims the absolute supremacy of the Queen.

Government opposed this clause as a mere abstract and incongruous formula. After some debate, the amendment was rejected by 236 to 222, majority for the Government 14. The oath proposed by the Government as modified in the first two clauses by DISRAELI was then adopted.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl GREY, in a long speech upon Irish grievances, moved that the House on the 20th should go into committee upon his resolution to consider the state of Ireland. Debate ensued. Earl RUSSELL deprecated the attempt to carry out the violent remedies proposed by Earl GREY as likely to create an unprecedented agitation in the country. He preferred gradual, well-considered reforms. Earl GREY's motion was negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD said assurances had been received from Spain, Chile and Peru that the vessels now building in England should not leave until the pending difficulties were settled.

The Reform Bill.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. GLADSTONE in a lengthy speech, explained the Reform Bill. The main features are a reduction of the qualification of county voters from fifty pounds to fourteen pounds occupancy, and for boroughs to seven pounds rental, and to lodgers paying ten pounds or upward for apartments. The measure adds about 400,000 to the number of voters.

The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the redistribution of representation for another session.

After many speeches for and against the proposal, Mr. BRIGHT expressing satisfaction with it, the bill was read the first time.

The Liberal journals generally approve the measure, although it hardly comes up to their wishes.

The chances of the bill continue the subject of discussion. The Conservative journals demand its rejection. Others call for amendments. The *Daily Telegraph* declares that it is growing quite clear that the bill will become a law. The real crisis of the measure was its first appearance, which it passed through safely.

The *Herald* says there was a very large gathering of Earl DERBY's supporters at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. In the absence of Lord DERBY on account of an attack of the gout, DISRAELI addressed the meeting, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, that the Ministerial Reform Bill should be strenuously opposed at every stage.

The amendment to the second reading of the bill will take the shape of a resolution that no reform bill is satisfactory which does not offer a complete settlement of the question.

Miscellaneous News.

The London papers contain graphic and lengthy details from Jamaica correspondents relative to the proceedings of the Special Commission.

The weekly returns of the cattle plague show a continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number of cattle killed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 17th, at Millwall, to launch the mammoth iron-clad *Northumberland*. After running about one hundred feet she came to a standstill, and all efforts of the tugs to move her proved fruitless. The Prince of WALES and a brilliant assembly were present.

The *Observer* announces that P. C. BARING will soon succeed Lord C. PAGET as Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. FENWICK, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has resigned.

A meeting was held at Liverpool on the 14th to consider the prospects of the Atlantic Telegraph. CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. ANDERSON, Mr. VARLEY, the electrician, and Mr. CANNING, the engineer, gave encouraging explanations, and evoked much confidence in the success of the enterprise.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

The Corps Legislatif was debating the paragraph in the address relative to internal liberties.

JULES FAVRE spoke in support of the amendment of the opposition. During his speech he was called to order by the President for attacking the Constitution.

Several other speeches were made in favor of the amendment, which, however, was finally rejected by a vote of 238 to 17.

The *Moniteur du Soir* anticipates that the Powers now in conference on the Principalities will consider, in concert with the Porte, whether it would not be expedient to give a definite character to the concessions provisionally made by Turkey in 1861. The Conference will also examine the convention regulating the navigation of the Danube.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash of over 5,500,000 francs.

Bourse flat; Rentes 68f. 87c. ex. div.

Spain.

It is rumored that Gen. OLANO will replace Gen DULCE as Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. CORDOVA succeeding OLANO as Director of the Infantry.

The Spanish Ministry has promised to raise the state of siege in a few days.

Spain has recognized the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Ministers from those States have signed treaties of peace with Spain.

Austria.

Vienna journals assert that there has been no interchange of diplomatic notes between Austria and Prussia since Feb. 7.

A Vienna telegram says the convention with Mexico in reference to recruiting in Austria for an Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico, was signed on the 15th by Count MENSDORF and the Mexican Minister.

The draft of the address in reply to the Imperial rescript had been read in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. It deplores not only the rejection of all the requests of the House, but also the suspension of all those laws requiring no modification. All the various points of the Imperial Rescript are controverted, and the reëstablishment of Parliamentary and legal municipal government is again demanded.

The reading of the address elicited general applause, and the House rose and cheered Herr DEAK.

The Duchies.

The London *Owl* says the King of Prussia has overruled VON BISMARK, and an arrangement is yet to be effected by which Austria may consent to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia.

It is said to be in contemplation to give back North Schleswig to Denmark as a propitiation to the public opinion of Europe.

The Vienna *Morgenpost* says Austria and Prussia intend to avert any conflict on account of Schleswig-Holstein by bringing the question before the Federal Diet.

Gen. VAN MANTEUFFEL, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, had published a decree of the King of Prussia, threatening heavy punishment against any one attempting to establish any other authority in the Duchies than that of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

All acts tending in that direction are also threatened with heavy penalties.

It is denied that the British Government has been asked to mediate on the question of the Duchies between Austria and Prussia.

Egypt.

The French Consul-General at Alexandria telegraphed on the 15th from that city that the cholera epidemic did not exist in Egypt. A single case occurred in the European Hospital on the 7th, but none had occurred since.

India and China.

Mails from Calcutta to Feb. 7, Shanghai to Jan. 20, Hong Kong to Feb. 1, and Melbourne to Jan. 25, had been received. Their news was anticipated.

CALCUTTA, Monday, March 12.

Market is tending upward.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount became active after the reduction of the Bank rate on the 15th, from 7 to 6 ₩ cent., owing to numerous bills held back in anticipation of such a movement. Consols steady. American Securities buoyant.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 4½.

PUGET, BAMBRIDGE & Co., private bankers, of London, had suspended payment. Liabilities £300,000 sterling; assets almost nominal.

HURD & GLADSTONE, merchants, of London, had suspended; liabilities supposed to be heavy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 16, P. M.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week 91,250 bales, including 16,500 bales to speculators and 17,000 bales to exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of ½d. on American, and ¼d.@1d on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	21¼d.	Middling Orleans	19¾d.
Fair Mobile	20¾d.	Middling Mobile	19¾d.
Fair Uplands	20½d.	Middling Uplands	19¾d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is 340,000 bales, including 198,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report that market buoyant, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally dull but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet and steady; Winter Red 10s.@10s. 6d. CORN firmer at 28s. 3d. @28s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally steady, except for BEEF, which is easier. Messrs. BIGLUND, ATTUGA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report BEEF quiet and easier; PORK firm with an upward tendency, with partial advance of 1s.@2s. ₩ bbl.; BACON firm, with an advance of 1s. on the week; LARD steady; BUTTER very dull; CHEESE firm and stock light; TALLOW firmer, and advanced 6d.@1s., closing quiet at 49s.@50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; sales small. RICE advancing. LINSEED buoyant. LINSEED CAKES firm. LINSEED OIL upward; quoted 42s. SPERM OIL quiet and steady at 125s. RESIN active at 6s.@7s. for common American. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 46s.@47s. PETROLEUM—(BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON)—Market firmer at 2s. for Refined, with few sellers.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON quiet at £6 10 for Rails and Bars and 78s. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR dull and declined 3d.@6d. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. TEA quiet and steady. PETROLEUM steady at 2s.@2s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active at 47s. 6d. TALLOW quiet at 50s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES have an upward tendency. LINSEED firmer and advanced 1s.

LONDON, Friday, March 16—Evening.

Consols closed at 87⅞@88⅛ for money. The weekly report of the Bank of England shows a decrease of bullion of £277,000. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 6 ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

U. S. 5-20s, 72⅜@72½; Illinois Central Railroad, 80¼@81; Erie Railroad, 57@57¼.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular of the evening of the 14th, reports a very firm market for American securities, with a strong tendency upward. Five-twenties have been freely bought for Continental account, and closing exactly at 71, showing an improvement of 1 ₩ cent. on the week. Advancing quotations from New-York for Eries, and the comparatively lower rate ruling here have induced large purchases, and they have steadily risen to 56¼@56½. Illinois Central shares are in active demand in anticipation of the forthcoming favorable report, closing 79½. To-day (Thursday) there has been a further improvement on the above, under the *Allemania's* news.

Very Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, March 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

The market is buoyant, with an advance of ½d. ₩ lb. Middling Uplands are quoted about 20d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, with a downward tendency, under the influence of letters by steamer *City of London*. Lard easier. Bacon has a declining tendency, and the advance has been partially lost.

PETROLEUM—The market is buoyant at 21s.@21s. 1d. for refined, closing quieter.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17—Evening.

Consols closed at 87@87¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—U. S. five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central Railroad, 80¼@81; Erie Railroad, 56¾@57¼.

Arrival of the Steamship Hansa.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 14th of March, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

CONNECTICUT.

Great Union Meeting in New-Haven—Speech of Hon. N. D. Sperry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 27.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this evening. Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Postmaster of this city, whom the Copperheads have falsely accused of supporting ENGLISH, presided, and on taking the chair, made a most telling speech, indorsing HAWLEY and the Union platform. Gen. GARFIELD delivered one of the best speeches of the campaign. There is the utmost confidence in the success of the Union party. The lowest estimates show more than two thousand majority for HAWLEY and the Union. It will probably be much larger.

FROM MEXICO.

Imperial Disaster Confirmed—Reports of Liberal Triumphs.

BROWNSVILLE, Tuesday, March 20.

The late Imperial disaster at Parras is confirmed. The French Gen. DUVAY, with 1,500 men, coming up from Saltillo to protect the Imperial garrison at Parras, had his retreat cut off, and one-fifth of the Liberals attacked him, capturing the whole force and some munitions of war. The Liberal loss was trifling.

In the interior of the States of Mexico the Liberals acquired a magnificent triumph, inflicting heavy losses on the Imperialists. The Liberal cause is looking brightly.

News from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesdas, March 27.

Cotton irregular; sales 2,800 bales; sales of three days 6,200, against 7,300 same time last week. Low Middlings, 36c.@37c. Exports of three days, 1,700 bales; stock, 176,000 bales. Sugar, fair to fully fair, 13c.@14c. Molasses—Prime, 80c.; choice, 90c. Gold, 125¾. Sterling Exchange, 38. New-York checks, ¼ discount.

Collector KELLOGG is organizing the debarkation of freight and passengers at Quarantine, so that vessels continue the return voyage without delay.

Small-pox is raging in many parts of the State.

Fears of an overflow are subsiding. The crevasses are few and small, and it is believed the damages will be limited.

Collision on the Ohio.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 27.

The towboat *Hercules*, with twelve loaded coal-boats, coming down the Ohio River, at 4 o'clock this morning, ran against the monitor *Tippecanoe*, anchored opposite this city, breaking the cabin of that vessel and causing it to drift against the monitor *Oneonta* bending the latter's iron ram several inches out of line, and forcing her from her moorings. Both the monitors floated some distance below the city before they could be stopped. It is not known how many coal boats were sunk, as the Hercules collected those afloat and proceeded on her voyage without landing; but it is believed that eight of them were lost.

Steamers have previously been wrecked on these monitors and steamboat men loudly demand their removal.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 27.

Messrs. BRADY, SCHAEFFER & Co.'s sash and door manufactory, on Allen-street, below Shackamaxon, Eighteenth Ward, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with several dwellings. Loss $25,000.

Fire.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, March 27.

A fire occurred in the Government buildings on the wharf, at City Point, this morning, at 7 o'clock. For a space of three hundred feet they were utterly destroyed. The buildings were empty. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 27.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm, at $1 24½@$1 25½ for No. 1, and 87c. for No. 2. CORN steady, at 41c. for No. 1. OATS quiet, at 25c.@26c. for No. 1. HIGHWINES nominal, at $2 22. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $25 25@$25 50. LARD, 18c. DRESSED HOGS, $10 25@$10 50. LIVE HOGS, $9 50@$9 75. RECEIPTS—3,900 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 4,400 bushels Oats, 360 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,400 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 27.

TOBACCO—All grades lower; good Leaf declined from 25c.@50c. FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN higher, 39c.@65c. OATS steady at 41c.@44c. PORK heavy at $26 for Mess. BACON favors buyers at 16¼c. for Clear Sides, and 18c. for Shoulders. WHISKY dull at $2 23.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 27.

FLOUR is lower. WHEAT nominal. WHISKY dull at $2 25 in bond. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess Pork closed at $25. Bulk Meats a quarter higher, and not much in demand. Lard 18c., and closed ¼c. higher. Gold 127.

GOV. FENTON AND SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.—It having been stated that Gov. FENTON has refused to grant requisitions upon or receive papers from the Executives of Southern States, upon the ground that he cannot recognize them as States in the Union, the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Gov. FENTON concluded that while it was not within the province of his office to decide whether the States which have been in rebellion are now thoroughly reconstructed or not, it was sufficient for him to proceed upon the fact that they had Governments in regular operation, and enjoying the recognition of the Federal authorities. As a consequence of this decision, he has responded to two requisitions made by Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, and to one emanating from Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina. He has not refused to make a requisition upon the Governor of North Carolina, because he has not been asked to do so. It is manifest that if the application were to be presented, he would necessarily respond to it, upon the principles which he has laid down for his action."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. J. A. Garfield, Ohio; J. N. Bates, Springfield, Mass.; G. L. Dickson, Scranton; Maj.-Gen. G. C. Winslow and lady, Raleigh; C. Hubbard, Chelsea, Mass.; L. Porter, Grand Rapids; D. J. Gould, Newport; Judge King, Florida, and B. W. Powell, Florida, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. H. B. Wright, Pa.; Mayor John Butterfield, Utica; Hon. C. B. Lansing, Albany; Hon. R. A. Pruyn, Albany; P. Clogher, Utica, and Hon. Homer Ransdell, Newburgh, are at the Astor House. Gen. Steadman, Toledo, and Dr. W. H. Bailey, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. B. Stewart, U. S. A., and Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. E. Potter, U. S. A., are at the St. Denis Hotel.

CHANGE OF STEAMERS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company have substituted the *Merrimac* for the *Morning Star* for New-Orleans, to leave on Saturday next, the 31st inst. The *Merrimac* has been refitted, an upper cabin added and her saloons are furnished with great elegance and comfort. She is an iron steamer of nearly 1,500 tons measurement; is very fast, and has large carrying capacity with light draft of water. The freight taken for the *Morning Star* will be transferred to this steamer.

Near Cambridge, Mass., a company of gipsies has located one hundred in number. They obtain their livelihood chiefly by trafficing in horses, although some of the women are said to gather considerable money from the credulous by telling fortunes. The band is governed by a queen. She is married and has one child, and lives in great luxury compared with the style of her subordinates. Since their sojourn in Cambridge they have had a beautiful chariot built for her accommodation. The interior is provided with a bed upon which the queen can recline while traveling through the country; and there are also apartments provided for her husband and child.

HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, is a Swedenborgian, and proposes to execute a statue of Swedenborg. In a recently published letter he says: "I am a 'New Churchman,' a 'Swedenborgian'—a 'New-Jerusalemite,' without any reservation whatever; and I wish it to be known."

[Advertisement.]

April No. *Phrenological Journal* contains W. V. Wallace, Dr. Nott, Alex. Campbell, Thos. Cook, J. Carhart, Miss Carmichael, with portraits; Self Esteem, by Rev. Mr. BEECHER; To the Girls; Music—A Dead Man; Inquisitive Nose; Temperament—Marriage; Suicides; with Physiognomy, Ethnology, &c. 20 cents or $2 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

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CINCINNATI, March 20, 1866. E. C. MIDDLETON & CO.

[Advertisement.]

The fall in the price of coal is great blessing to thousands of families; so, also, is the very general introduction of Kent's East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in the prices of English Brussel carpeting at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery; also, Imperial three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, rugs, druggets, mats, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c.; white and checked mattings at 30 and 40 cents per yard.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets.... 6 20 | Moon sets.... 4 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 39 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate.... 7 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Smull.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Constellation, Hoxie, Liverpool, C. Carow.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Atlantic, (Norw.,) Kildecke, Savannah, Holmboe & Co.; Memento, (Aust.,) Babarovich, Cette, Slocovich & Smith; Elba, Drisko, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Byfogd Lindahl, (Norw.,) Bothner, Gibraltar, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Milwaukee, Brown, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; William, Dodge, St. Domingo City, Curry & Co.; St. Peter, (Br.,) Grimes, Baltimore, B. F. Small & Co.; Saffo, (Ital.,) ——, Cette, Slocovich & Co; Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Kitts; Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith.

Schooners Henry Castoff, Knowles, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Napoleon, ——, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ossuna, Allen, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, New-Orleans and the bar 19th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Left on the bar, ships Thomas Harmon and Pocahontas. March 21, Edward Cahill, a waiter, died of rheumatism in the chest, and was buried at sea. March 21, passed schr. Avon, bound N., lat. 24 25, lon. 84 56. 25th, passed a Br. steamer, bound S., supposed the Corsica, from New-York for Nassau. The M. has had a succession of heavy N. W. gales since passing Hatteras, with heavy head sea.

Steamship Marmion, Warsaw, New-Orleans, with mdse. to R. Lowden.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Alexandria 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Republik, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co.

Ship Norway, Coombs, London Jan. 30, and Isle of Wight Feb. 18, with mdse. to Morgan & Wiley—vessel to B. J. H. Frank, Jr. March 21, no lat., &c., exchanged signals with ship Lizzie Moses, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Wm. Yeo, (of P. E. I.,) Howes, Cardiff 35 ds., with iron to E. Cunard. 20th inst., saw brig Adelaide, of Maitland, N. S., waterlogged and abandoned, (before reported.)

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Feb. 14, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Feb. 14, Nicholas Dobbin, seaman, of Ireland, fell from the maintopgallant-yard to the deck, and was instantly killed. March 13, lat. 42 14, lon. 59 21, signalized one of the National Co.'s steamers, bound E. Anchored outside the Bar 24th inst., during a gale from N. W.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool Feb. 15, with mdse. to Cornelius Grinnell. March 19, lat. 38 49, lon. 68 16, saw a brig, with loss of foremast and abandoned, (supposed the brig Adelaide, before reported.) Anchored on the 24th inst.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool Feb. 8, with mdse. and 151 passengers to Jas. T. Tapscott.

Ship President Fillmore, Luce, Bristol 35 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Resolute, Harris, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Panther, (of Boston,) Lothrop, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Gardner, Liverpool Feb. 17, with mdse. and 34 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. 28th, shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks and forward house, considerable water getting into the cabin and between decks.

Bark Gauss, (Brem.,) Wieting, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. to order. Had very heavy weather most of the passage. Was three weeks in the North Sea, and 30 ds. from Fair Island. Anchored on the Bar 24th inst.

Bark Fremad, (Norw.,) Evenson, Malaga 49 ds., with fruit, &c., to order.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Jay, Fortune Bay 15 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Loud, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Warrenton, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. S. Severing, Corson, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton to order.

Schr. Fannie Westbrook, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. James Neilson, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Isabel, Penny, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. John Griffith, Cobb, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Malabar, Welsh, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Hudson, Tinker, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ontario, Dorch, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Harmona, Bennett, Providence.
Schr. Messenger, Hill, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gen. Scott, Leach, Providence, for Elizabethport.
BELOW—Two barks, unknown.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Lizzie Lawson, from New-York for Charleston, S. C., sunk on Chincoteague Shoals on Sunday morning last, March 25, and went to pieces.

Spoken, &c.

Antioch—bark, strg E., March 21, lat. 40, lon. 64 30.
Lancaster—ship, bound E., Feb. 28, lat. 22 30, lon. 44 20.
Maracaibo—brig, strg. S., was seen, March 20, lat. 34 40, lon. 66.
Mary Stewart—brig, hence for Marseilles, March 23, lat. 45 20, lon. 37 05.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, March 27—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia. Below—Ship John Barbour, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 24, P. M.—Arr. schr. Abigail Brown, Portland, for Georgetown, D. C. Sailed—Schrs. J. O. Hopkins, Union, Richmond, Mary Farrow and Abigail Brown.

March 25, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Vineyard, Nansemond, for Boston; Village Belle, (Br.,) from New-York for St. John, N. B.

Sailed—Bark Mary Elizabeth, brigs Walter Howes, J. W. Drisko, H. H. McGilvery, Frontier, schrs. Tantamount, Abbie, Everglade, Joseph Long, J. W. Vannaman, Marietta, Tilton, Fanny Given, (Br.,) Lion, (Br.,) Elizabeth English, E. S. Gildersleeve, Early Bird, S. A. Hammond, Mary D. Haskell, Race Horse, Convoy, Vineyard and Village Belle, (Br.)

March 26—8 A. M., wind N. W., a gale.

In port—Brigs Hampden, Gerhardina, Edwin, W. B. Forrest, G. F. Geery, Paragon, schrs. Lamartine, Jeddie, F. J. Cummings, Rocket, E. A. Conant, Cameo, Ella, (Br.,) Rambler, (Br.) Ledona, Georgia, Gentile, also 15 sail of vessels. Arrivals of yesterday P. M. and this morning not yet boarded on account of the high wind.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26—Arr. steamship Guiding Star, from New-York; ship Flying Eagle, Liverpool.

NORFOLK, March 27—Put in, steamer Patapsco, from Baltimore for New-York, leaky.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Below, barks John Boulton, from Porto Cabello; Libertad, from New-York; brig Potosi, from Messina; schr. Two Brothers, from Orchilla.

PORTLAND, March 27—Cld. brig Frank E. Allen, for Matanzas; schr. Walton, Cardenas.

PROVINCETOWN, March 26—In port, bark C. B. Hamilton, from Cardenas for Portland.

SAVANNAH, March 26—Arr. ship Gaspee, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Jan. 28, ship H. C. Tapley, from Bangor, dischg.; Mary Bangs, from Cardiff, do.; barks Susan A. Blaisdell, from do. do.; Aragon, Pleides, from Philadelphia, do.; brig Virginia, do. do.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Jan. 2, Queen of the Sea, at Sydney; 19th, Hamon, at do.; 8th, Resolute, at Woosung; Cordova, at Melbourne; March 6, Tovis, at Lisbon; 13th, Atlantic, at Bremen; 16th, Bud, at Queenstown; E. W. Stetson and Carioca; 17th, Wahlsgrief, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, 16th, Ravenswheel, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Boston, 16th, Glenalladale, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 16th, Rome; 17th, Margaret Evans, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, 17th, Norwood, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, 17th, Fort Una, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Jan. 20, Mary Miller, at Melbourne; 7th, Atreveda; 21st, Kadosh; Dec. 27, Beerengeirs, Sydney.

Arr. from Charleston, 17th, Annie Jones, at Hull.

Sld. for New-York, Jan. 9, Royal Saxon, from Leon; Feb. 3, Ortelins; 8th, Fritz and Austin, Singapore; Jan. 22, Horatio and Grasmore, Woosung.

Sld. for Boston, Jan. 16, Goethe, Manila.

Sld. for New-Orleans, 14th, Alabama, (s. s.) Liverpool.

Sld. for Mobile, 14th, Metor, Cardiff.

Sld. for Newport, 14th, Felix, Sunderland.

Sld. for San Francisco, Jan. 14, Australind; 21st, Beeringis, Sydney; Dec. 20, Novelty and Francis Henry, Auckland.

MEM.—The Annie Mackenzie, Buenos Ayres for Portland, put into Fayal Feb. 24, mainmast sprung, rudder twisted and sails lost.

Ship Leonida Euphrasie was wrecked Jan. 13, in the Bay of Villa da Praisa da Victoria.

The ship Sandusky had received severe damage at Fayal by grounding.

[LATEST.]

Arr. from New-York, Constantia and Atlanta, at Falmouth; Forest King, at Marseilles; Marco Polo and Martha, at Malta; Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool.
Arr. from Key West, Nevada, at Falmouth.
Arr. from Galveston, "Uller," at Liverpool.
Arr. from Baltimore, Rialto, at Falmouth.
Arr. from Philadelphia, Julia, at Falmouth.
Arr. from New-Orleans, C. B. Hazeltine, at Liverpool.
Arr. from Mobile, Norwood and Sarana, at Liverpool.
Arr. from San Francisco, Monito, M. Antoinette and Fort de Bordeaux, at Iquique.

MEM.—Ship Queen, from New-York for Liverpool, is at Crookhaven, leaky.

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